Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 178 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	
20th August	Nankin	6,859	
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712	
18th "	Bremen*	11,540	Transport.

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "BREMEN."

	NATIVE FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	"C"	SERVANTS. DECK. "A"	"B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633	524	469
Return .	1,113	1,031	950	786	704
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—					
Single ..	698	655	600	502	447
Return .	1,047	982	900	753	671

			227
			340
			210
			315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st Sept. ..	Nellore	8474	
12th " ..	Khiva	8947	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
29th Aug. ..	Pallitana	Karachi and P. Gulf
30th " ..	Linga	Karachi direct
11th Sept. ..	Pundua	E and S Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ushai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	14th Aug.	28th Aug
Tenyo Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hosei Maru—		2858	27th Aug.	7th Sept
Kiuku Maru	K. Yawata	5852	27th Aug.	4th Sept
Shinyo Maru	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	9th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	4th Sept.	..
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept	20th Sept.	..
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	..

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF DACCA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL. . . Rs. 5,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RS. 100. EACH.

Payable with application, Rs. 20 per share with an Admission-fee of Re. 1 per application.

On allotment, Rs. 20 per share.

The balance, Rs. 60 per share, is not likely to be called at present; and when called, will be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 20, each.

Shares still available at par.

BUSINESS COMMENCED FROM 2ND JUNE, 1919.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Every kind of BANKING and MONEY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

For particulars, enquire of—

MANAGING AGENTS,
Bank of Dacca, Ltd.,
4057 DACCA.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $25,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,60,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 28,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 29th Aug. 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, one sweet tone Cottage piano, ornaments, teapoys, tables, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables, Singapore cane furniture, verandah sofas, hat stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. H. Reed, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 30th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 strong elegant English rubber tyred double seated glass fronted brougham, suitable for monsoon or dry weather.

1 handsome strong second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham with a pair of bay waler cobs and a set of double harness.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram with a bay C. B. horse and a set of harness.

1 strongly made rubber tyred Torntorn, with a chestnut Waler mare goes well in saddle and harness and a set of English harness.

1 10 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 to 7 seater N. A. G. motor car in working order.

1 60 H. P. 6 cylinder 8 seater Mitchell Car, Tonneau Body with hood, wind screen, lamps, etc., in running order. A splendid car for motor service at up-country.

AUCTION SALE OF LETTER PRESS INK.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 30th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned:—

7 cases bright, crimson, bronze blue and ultra blue letter press ink 950 lbs. by Messrs. John Kidd & Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT BHICANGAON, FOUR MILES FROM KHANDWA RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 8th proximo sell by public auction, at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres of land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway 32 Gins, Single Roller Platts 5 bearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in. and 10 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1¼ in. dia. Driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 lbs. working pressure, Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipes:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry of stone in chunam brick in chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but, very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the side) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery ware, best plated wares, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room sofas, easy chairs and chairs, cabinets ornaments, carpets, teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, book cases, cane sofas, hat stands, marble top tables, single and double bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The India Culture and Development Works Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

N. H. Moos ..... Official Liquidator.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the Factory of the above Campany for the manufacture of Tannin Extract and Tannin Jelly situate at Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Byculla, together with the plant and articles of furniture and all the stock of Tannin Extract and Jelly Stores, etc., now in the said Factory. The Company has a right to get a 30 years' lease from the owners of the land on which the said Factory is situate. The land is about 11,000 square yards and contains three substantial bungalows thereon and a large area of land is unbuild upon and under the terms of the Lease which have been already been settled between the Lessors and the Official Liquidator, the Lessees will have the right to build further buildings on the land and will be entitled to recover from the Lessors on the expiration of the Lease half the value of the new buildings less depreciation. The Factory and the Land can be seen on application to the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

The draft Lease can also be seen at the Liquidator's Office.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned. The Official Liquidator is not bound to accept any or highest offers. All offers must be submitted by the 10th September, 1919, at the latest.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin

We also offer you many other advantages

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SATURDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 30th day of August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood, household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, Jost fan, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. McBeth, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 RAZORS DAMAGED AND 2,000 YARDS MOSQUITTO NETTING.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Surplus Textiles Stock Depot, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, at the Army Clothing Factory, Colaba, opposite Old Colaba Railway Station:—

600 Razors damaged.

2,000 yards Mosquitto Netting.

Terms:—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BOREBHAT CART CROSS LANE OR KNOWN AS COW LANE, GIRGAUM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Shums A. Tyabjee, Esqr., the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Hari Rabaji Bhapker, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cow Lane or in the Cart called Borebhat Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 673, and New No. 3076, Old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 7725 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 841 and Street No. 4 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Satyabhamabai, widow of the late Mr. Dynaneshwar Vithoba, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchrista Sadanand Datay, on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Dharamdas Dullabhdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shums A. Tyabjee, Solicitor at his office, No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Aug., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST., AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF BAGS OF RICE, BAGS OF DALL, BAGS OF MOONG, BAGS OF PARCHED RICE AND A CASK OF PALM-OIL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. Section, Alexandra Docks, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

11 bags Rice and Dall mixed.
8 bags Moong whole.
19 bags Dall mixed.
9 bags Parched Rice.
1 cask Palm-Oil.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE RADIUM POPLIN.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Damodar.

1 pacakage Radium poplin.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF THE SHAPURJI MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Vassanji Manji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ganeshdas Samratmal:—

4 bales Checks of the Shapurji Mills No. 5101.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY the 4th September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Haji Abdul Currim Salemahmad:—

7 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Seth Thackersey Keshavji:—

1 bale Japanese Shirtings No. 69000.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE, MILLIONS THINK!!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

BOMBAY No. 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not *be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box . . . number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL Mrs. Thomson, who was staying House Boat, No. 29, Srinagar, Kashmere, during September, 1918, kindly write to undermentioned, she will receive something of interest to her. Apply Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4267

FOUND.

FOUND.—A WATCH and CHAIN and one GOLD BUTTON in the Babulnath Temple on last Monday, the 25th instant. The owners should satisfy the Trustees of the Temple as to their ownership and receive the said articles on payment of advertisement charges. 4275

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One ASSISTANT COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp. Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort. 4272

WANTED—A LADY KINDERGARTEN TEACHER for Children. Apply Box No. 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4261

WANTED.—VETERINARY SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 100. Only G.B.V.C.'s need apply to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Baroda. 4278

WANTED—A TYPIST, male or female, knowing Mercantile correspondence, salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 28, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4225

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, only experienced hands need apply. Good salary offered to experts. Apply to the PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS, 12-16, Bank Street, Fort. 4191

WANTED by Bombay Firm of Machinery Merchants, a competent ESTIMATE CLERK. Knowledge of preparing specifications and Estimates essential. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED—Men from British service, who have either resigned or pentioned for the places of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Special Police Officers on Rs. 35 to begin. Apply with testimonials to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KOLHAPUR. 4152

WANTED.—CLERKS for a large Joint Stock Company in formation for Share Department. Men with previous experience preferred. Applications in own handwriting only will be considered. Apply to Box "A", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED for Africa.—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Gujarathi-knowing Typists and Accounts-knowing Typists, on Rs. 120, with Rs. 15 house allowance and Rs. 73 increment in annual salary. Please call personally Sunday to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 4280

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLERKS for a Commercial firm, good handwriting and some knowledge of Accountancy and Correspondence writing essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4265

WANTED—A qualified GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT for Ahmedabad. He must be able to lay out and supervise vegetable, fruit and flower gardens. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, The Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 4238

WANTED—A B Sc., knowing Hindi on Rs. 70-10-140 or a plucked B. Sc. on Rs. 60-8-110 or an Intermediate (Science) on Rs. 50-8-110 (biennial increment) as 2nd Science Teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. The candidate must know Hindi and execute an agreement to serve at least for two years in the school. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur. 4157

WANTED—EURASIAN CHARGE NURSES. Pay Rs. 50 and all found fully furnished quarters and Rs. 20 a year Uniform allowance Re 10 a month extra when on night duty. Indian staff Nurses quarters or board uniform allowance Rs. 15 a year. Apply with copy of Training School certificate and testimonials to the LADY SUPT., S. G. Hospital, Baroda. 4186

REQUIRED A GEOLOGIST—1 Salary between 4 to 6 hundred according to qualifications, (2) Will be guided in all respects as regards leaves, Travelling Allowances and Security by State Rules. Apply to ARMY MINISTER in his Highness' Government Alwar before 1st September with testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered. 4026

WANTED.

WANTED—SPACIOUS PREMISES for office use on hire in Fort on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4126

WANTED—LOCO TYPE STEAM ENGINE of 100 to 150 H. P. brand new or secondhand Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4242

WANTED—AGENTS to sell our Mysore Agar Battis in every town of the Bombay Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 and local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. Apply for particulars to The MANAGER, Anglo-Indian Trading Co., Perfumers, Bangalore City S. I. 4230A

FOR SALE.

PACKING BOXES for Chemists and Druggists of any sizes are available FOR SALE. Apply for prices and particulars to the ALLIANCE AGENCY, Post Kurla, Bombay. 4270

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for SHOPKEEPERS for immediate SALE of well made shop furniture of Indo-Foreign Agency, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road. 4276

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT MAP of the Island of Bombay in 12 Sheets on scale of 400 feet to one inch. The Map is up-to-date and shows all necessary details, including road names. Price Rs. 3 per sheet, or Rs. 30 for the whole set (uncoloured). Coloured sets can be supplied for an extra charge of Rs. 35. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort. 4167

YOUR satisfaction is our gain. This is our business motto that helps us to increase our business and satisfy our clients. You will never regret placing a trial order with us now. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

STENCIL PAPERS, PENS and other sundries for D. Gestetner's duplicator always available at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All guaranteed to be "FRESH." F

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply A. S. CURIMBHOY & Co., 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 4226

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS. 100.

THE public is hereby informed that a note of Rs. 1,000. No. YB 94/85754 is lost. If any one will bring the abovementioned note at our office or branch office will get the prize.

ABDULREHMAN JAMAL,
Khamasu Street, Ahmedabad,
or
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDULREHMAN,
Khaduk, Bombay.
4241

MYSORE GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—Two Narrow Gauge LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS with good experience of working passenger trains. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., and pay required, to

K. SRINIVASA AIENGAR, A.M.I.M.E.,
Loco Superintendent, Mysore Railways
IV Road, Chamarajendrapet,
Bangalore City.
4246

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2466 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange. Telephone No. 1663. 3957

PUBLIC NOTICES.

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

AS the Loan will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 30th of August, 1919, applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 6 p.m. on that day.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant-General, Bombay.

Secretariat Building,
Bombay, the 28th August, 1919. 2952

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— A MATRICULATED MARATHI knowing FEMALE TEACHER to teach English to girls up to III Standard. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Apply to

M. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
4269 City Municipality, Thana.

NOTICE.

FREIGHT for Suez and Port Said available Loading 12th proximo.
Freight for Genova and Marseilles for October available.

Apply for particulars to

MOHANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS.
Elphinstone Circle.
Amir Building, Ground floor.
4200

NOTICE.

TWO INDIAN MERCHANTS, sons of a highly respectable family, well-known in industrial and mercantile community proceeding shortly, one to America and the other to Europe to consolidate business and establish further business connections shall be glad to receive proposals from those who want to establish business connections. Write to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4253

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR MATUNGA (NORTH) ESTATE.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of of entering into Agreements to lease plots on this Estate.

The lands now offered lie between the Mahim Connection Chord on the North, the King's Circle on the South and the G. I. P. Railway on the West and are within a few minutes walk from the Matunga Station.

Applications will be received up to 5 p.m., (Standard Time) on the 29th August, 1919. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
3657

WANTED.

1. One grey MARE for riding 14 hands or 14-1, age 5 or under, pure Kathiawari or Arab; must be sound and not have been played polo or raced.
2. One grey or white ARAB HORSE, height 14-3, broken or unbroken to harness; age not more than 8 years, white tail and mane, must be sound.
3. One PONY, broken to harness, height 14 hands, black tail and mane. Age not more than 8 years, sound.
4. One pair Australian grey, blue or red roan, height 15 hands, perfectly sound, age not more than eight years. Broken to harness.

Apply to

J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
4, Bellasis Road,
4124 Byculla, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being allown to the R. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read."

4092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 10 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.

EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4289

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that MR. ALLADIN ABDURREHMAN as Manager in our Firm, The Old Furniture Buying Co., 78-80, Bapu Khote Street, is no longer in our service from 16th August, 1919, any person will deal with him on our account he will do so at his own risk.

A. V. KHILJI,
4290 Sole Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Accommodation, about 3,000 square feet floor area, for a Government Office in the Fort, preferably near the Town Hall. Apply immediately with full particulars to the undersigned.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Public Works Department,
Bombay, 27th August, 1919. 4260

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PRABHAKER S. SHILOTRI has contracted to purchase from Mr. DATTATRAYA LAXMAN VAIDYA, the properties more particularly firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 114, 114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525, 1526, New Survey No. 1, 9446 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Tax under A Ward Nos. 35, 38 40, 42, 44, Tamarind Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property secondly described, on or towards the South by the Tamarind Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the Lane formerly called Church Lane now called Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West the property of Joseph Meyer Isaac.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 114, New No. 4964, Old Survey Nos. 1525, 1526, New Survey No. 2/9440 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac, on or towards the East by the Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4253 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SHAMKUVARBAI, widow of Bhanji Damji, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, situate at Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1544 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7011 and New Survey No. 2707, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1065 and Street Nos. 419 and 6-8 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of on the South by the property of Manockji Mancherji Choksi, on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, and on the West by Dongri Street aforesaid.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
4282 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lady AIMAI HORMUSJI WADIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gamdevi, in the Walkeshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 395 square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7317, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2782 (4), Street No. 2, and bounded on the North-East by Road No. 6, on the South-East by New Gamdevi Road, on the South-West by the property of the Destitute Iranis' Dharamshala and on the North-West by the Bombay Improvement Trust's Plot No. 82.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
4281

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHA. CHHAGANLAL JUGALDAS, late of Bombay Visa Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, lately carrying on business in Piece Goods under the name and style of Mulchand Chhaganlal and Chhaganlal Jugaldas, ... Deceased.

TULSIDAS KILABHAI THANAVALA, (2) AMBALAL CHHABILDAS DHOLAKIA, of Bombay, Visa Lad Bania and (3) AMBALAL NATHALAL VYAS, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, the first named, residing at Kalbadevi Road, The Second at Cavel near Kalbadevi and the Third at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, the surviving executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 25th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4257

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PRABHAKER S. SHILOTRI has contracted to purchase from Mr. DATTATRAYA LAXMAN VAIDYA, the properties more particularly firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 114, 114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525, 1526, New Survey No. 1, 9446 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Tax under A Ward Nos. 35, 38 40, 42, 44, Tamarind Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property secondly described, on or towards the South by the Tamarind Lane aforesaid, on or towards the East by the Lane formerly called Church Lane now called Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 114, New No. 4964, Old Survey Nos. 1525, 1526, New Survey No. 2/9440 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward Street Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac, on or towards the East by the Tamarind Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4253 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SHAMKUVARBAI, widow of Bhanji Damji, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, situate at Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1544 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7011 and New Survey No. 2707, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1065 and Street Nos. 419 and 6-8 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of on the South by the property of Manockji Mancherji Choksi, on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, and on the West by Dongri Street aforesaid.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
4282 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lady AIMAI HORMUSJI WADIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gamdevi, in the Walkeshwar Division, containing by admeasurement 395 square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7317, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2782 (4), Street No. 2, and bounded on the North-East by Road No. 6, on the South-East by New Gamdevi Road, on the South-West by the property of the Destitute Iranis' Dharamshala and on the North-West by the Bombay Improvement Trust's Plot No. 82.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
4281

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMJI SORABJI DIVECHA and KAIKOBAD SORABJI DIVECHA, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate at Parel, Sopari Bang Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,630 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Parel Road, on or towards the West by the Silk Mill property, on or towards the North by Salno Takio and the property of Khatri Abba Bankheri and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Nanji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 162 (1), 164, 166, 163 (1), 163 (2), 163 (3), 163 (4), 163 (6) and 163 (7) and Street Nos. 106, 110, 114, 118, 112, 112A, 112B, 112C, 112E and 112F.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4263

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"

Adapted from the play of M. Emile Faime by M. Gaston Ravel.

A Delightful Novel on the Film.

It presents an old theme in a new setting, and revives the old controversy, Should "Widowers" and "Widows" re-marry? Is it fair to the children? When two people have inflicted life on a child, are they not in the position of Debtor and Creditor?

The film shows us also how

"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"

can be converted into

THE HOUSE OF LOVE"

The Story Grips—The Acting Grips—The Setting Grips.

DON'T MISS IT.

THE VICTORY FETES

How Paris did homage to its glorious dead....The Triumphal March....Honouring our Great Leaders....The Gallic Cock salutes Victory and Peace.

THE

EMPIRE

(Bombay's Picture House de Luxe)

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest Serial

THE

"LIGHTNING RAIDER"

YOU MUST SEE

This Serial of amazing and astounding Adventure, featuring PEARL WHITE

PATHE GAZETTE

Victory Scenes in Paris on July 14th

Just dropped in Comic.

Time

7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

LAST NIGHT

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

To-night at 9-30 **"MIXED GRILL"**

being selections from the Company's most popular successes.

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

COMING SHORTLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

THE EMPIRE REVUE Co.,

including the inimitable comedian

GEORGE ROSS.

Vengeance is Sweet!

But you can hardly realise the bitterness of soul with which Edmond Dantes wreaks his revenge on the man who robbed him of his liberty, robbed him of his youth and robbed him of his love.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

thrills your nerves and intoxicates your imagination.
Peep in this evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

for a splendid select Programme.
To-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

THE HOME OF INDIAN PICTURES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

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Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

		Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool	.. ..	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	27 000
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	20.04
Egyprian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.48
	Jan.	31.77
	Mar.	31.98
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	31.37
	Jan.	31.47

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	19.72
Oct.	19.95
Nov.	Not quoted
Dec.	Do
Jan.	20.21
Feb.	Not qcoted
Mar.	20.22
April	Not quoted
May	Do
June	De
July	Do

Prices taken at 10-10-a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.47
Sept.	19.51
Oct.	19.71
Nov.	19.84
Dec.	19.91
Jan.	19.97
Feb.	19.98
Mar.	20.00
April	19.89
May	19.99
June	19.95
July	19.91

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

Month.	To-day's price.
August	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Aug. 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.00
,, ,, Fully Good	15.50
,, ,, Fine	15.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.85
,, Broach Good	18.70
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	18.25
,, ,, Fine	18.60

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Aug. 26th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred

Rs.		Rs.
49,51,000 were allotted to Calcutta		100,00,000
29,27,000 ,, ,, to Bombay		
20,22,000 ,, ,, to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/8 15/16.
,, Bombay
Min Rate Received Calcutta 53% above that rate in full.
Bombay

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 100,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 100,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, to Continent	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20½
Demand Bills	4.20.00
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th.

Banker 3%	21 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	20 1/4
,, 2 months hence	20 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 2 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	51½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	55½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	61½
Government Securities 5%	92½
Rs. On London, at Paris Francs	24.00

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 26th

5% 1925—1922	99½
5% 1925—1946	82½
5 % New	894 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs	60
Australian	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forexpire usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	000
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Quoted	000
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1000
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan-Feb. Hull Quoted	000
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept. Oct. Paid	000
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	000

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£95½
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	48½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted
Tone:—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value 2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Paid 2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Our local market continues steady with a fairly good demand for spot cotton. The New York market has been steadily rising and what with reports of damage to crops in the Central Provinces and in Berar due to heavy rains, our market has also witnessed a rise of nearly Rs. 65 in the course of the week. Fully Good Broach April-May, 1920, opened at Rs. 542 and gradually advanced to Rs. 556 due to large purchase by Japanese Houses. The closing quotation for F. G. Broach in the Marwari Bazaar was Rs. 546-8-0. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 548 and declined to Rs. 542. After slight fluctuations it closed at Rs. 5.

Both the markets will be closed on Friday, the 29th instant it being a Hindu Holiday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	545
Fully Good Broach	September	340
Fine Oomras	September	422
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct	425
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	435
Fine Oomra	,, ,,	565

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 28TH AUGUST 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	547
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	348
Fine M.G Oomras	Sept.	424
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Jan.	422
Fine Oomra	,, ,,	564

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomras No. 1	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	482	475	465	..
M.G. Southerns	..	482	475	465	..
BengalnedDharwar	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	1,932 bales
Wheat	16,000 Qwts.
Linseed	673 ,,
Rape, etc.	257 ,,
Gingelymeed	1,076 ,,
Poppyseed	23 ,,
Groundnuts	1,747 ,,
Castorseed	223 ,,
Rice	40 000 ,,
Myrabollams	886 ,,
Cottonseed	17,067 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	14 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Bajra	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 28th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-85	88 0 0	----
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	89 0 0	----
,, ,, Karachi Bengia	92 0 0	----
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 12 0	----
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 12 0	----
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 8 0	----
Linseed Brown Bold	22 4 0	22 0 0
,, ,, Thin	21 12 0	22 0 0
Toriseed White 85-16	115 0 0	----
,, ,, Gular 75-85	110 0 0	----
,, ,, Gular 50-60	105 0 0	----
,, ,, Black	105 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White	21 0 0	24 0 0
Groundnuts	115 0 0	----
Mowrasseed	19 0 0	----
Bajra	22 0 0	----
Castorseed	88 0 0	----

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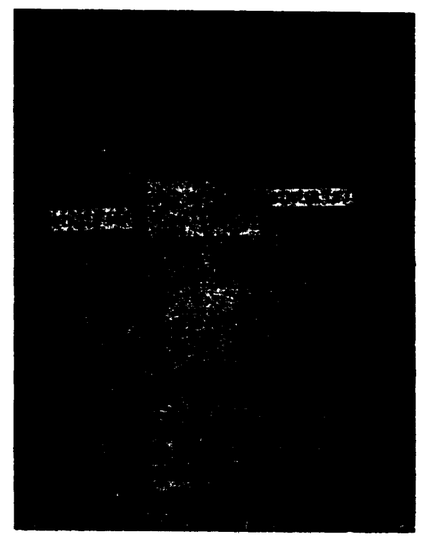

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All sizes of Electrical V.I.R. Wires and Cables, Soft and Hard Drawn Bare Copper Wires always in stock.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts erected at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL in year 1900.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 29th

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Horses No. 61	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29th

Market Rates.

	Rs as p.
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	202½
American Dollars	257
Hongkong	319
Shanghai	317
Japan	113
Straights	125

Market Steady.

To-day the market is closed, it being Ganesh Chaturti (Bank Holiday.)

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 5/32.
Credit 3 Msd/s 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 315.
Credit 3 Msd/s 331.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 121.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 114.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 202/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore 123/8.
D. D. on New York 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4per cent. Terminable Loan 94
3½ per cent Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
3 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Owing to Hindu Holidays, the market was closed for the greater part of the week. Transactions consequently have been on a curtailed scale, without any special feature of importance. Rates generally have been fully maintained and in certain instances mark an appreciable advance.

Among Cotton mill shares, Swadeshis, Colaba Lands, Madhowjis and Kohinoors have been the medium of a good business at enhanced rates. The Swadeshi Mills are said to have done remarkably well this year in Yarns and the rumour is abroad that it is contemplated to erect a new cotton mill out of the reserve funds of the company. The incidence of this rumour accounts for the present activity and strength in Swadeshi shares; and there are many who look forward to a further important rise in value. Colaba Lands seem to have a fascination for investors for some weeks past and their share value has been soaring steadily. The reason is ascribed to the immense gains the company stand to make in lands, apart from the magnificent results these mills are likely to achieve this year on their yarn sales.

The sundry section of scrips has been quiet and featureless, with a slightly sagging tendency, discernible in the value of practically all concerns.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,870, Swan 775, Simplex 730, Madhowji 2,930, Shapurji 222/8, By. Dyeing 1,585, Cen. India 2,730, Century 556, Colaba 2,410, Crescent 287, 8, Currimbhoy 477/8, David 787 8, Finlay 690, Fazulbhoy 247/8, Ind. Malwa 350, Kastorchand 1,510, Kohinoor 1,855 x.d, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1,750 Shrirajpur 43/8, Tata Ord 237 8, Tata Defd. 1,305, By. Burma 1,657 8 Bt. Burma Petro: 25, By. Tramway 802 8, By. Steam 477 8, Tata Hydro: 1,302, Tata Bank 74, Bt. Burma Insurance 20 pr. Scindia Steam 33 pr. New India Insurance 47 pr. Jupiter Insurance 20 pr. Vulcan Insurance 12 pr, Tata Oil 380.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Our market after declining to 46s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour for whites August October shipment recovered 4s. per cwt. all round with steadier advices from Calcutta and Karachi and there being good demand prices remain firm. A large quantity has changed hands amongst dealers and speculators as White Java August September at 46s. 3d. to 49/- and September October at 46s. 6 to 50s. Free Bombay Harbour Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported steadier and have recovered after a big fall in prices. Java market is reported strong and it is reported that Chinese holders have formed a Syndicate and have resolved not to sell at lower rates the prices have been raised from 28 gilders to 32 gilders which is equal to 52s. F. B. Harbour. A fair business has been done for India.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 28-8-0 eq. 48s. F. B. Harbour stocks 115,000 bags.
Broun Rs. 28-0-0 eq. 42s. F. B. Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.
Soft no stocks.
Mauritius Rs. 28-0-0 stocks 2,000 bags.

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
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Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
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East Dulwich, S.E.,
November 8th, 1916.

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He is now 2 years old, and is very firm, sturdy and strong, and compares more than favourably with children we know who are 3 and 4 years old.

Yours faithfully,
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BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.681 Inch
Temperatue of Air	80.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	75.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.858 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do.	78.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind	116 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.10 Inches
Total fall during month	8.58 ,,
Do. do. year	56.53 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0.17 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m	ft	in	Aug.	h	m	ft	in.
Thur.	28	m	0	46	27	8	28	m	6	35	17	0
			0	56a	27	10			6	57a	16	8
Fri.	29	m	1	23	27	5	29	m	7	0	17	3
			1	28a	27	3			7	26a	16	6
Sat	30	m	1	47	26	10	30	m	7	35	18	4
			1	50a	26	7			7	56a	16	11
Sun	31	m	2	31	26	2	31	m	8	5	19	2
	Sept		2	17a	25	10	Sept		8	29a	17	6
Mon	1	m	3	7	25	5	1	m	8	42	20	0
			2	46a	25	2			9	6a	18	0
Tues	2	m	3	49	24	9	2	m	9	29	20	10
			3	21a	24	5			9	51a	18	7
Wed.	3	m	4	44	24	3	3	m	10	32	21	6
			4	15a	23	10			10	54a	19	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug. 28 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 23m.	Sunset	6h. 58m
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 57m
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 56m
,, 31 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 55m
Sept. 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 55m
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 54m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 53m

Phases of the Moon :—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d	8h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the west Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.76in., Lahore 0.28in. and Multan 0.21in. The sky is moderately or heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual in the area of rain. Dal temperature has fallen briskly and is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.98 in. of rain and Allahabad 0.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Jhansi. Day temperature has fallen to the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rainfall is reported; Bikaner has had 0.66in., Mount Abu 1.55in., and Kotah 0.44in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in Sind and northwest Rajputana and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal generally in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Central India West, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.29in., Neemuch 0.18in. and Indore 0.91 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature remains in slight defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division, and the falls have been heavy in the northern districts; Jubbulpore reports 5.70in., Saugor 4.26in., Hoshangabad 0.55in., Khandwa 0.51in. Amraoti 0.14in. and Nagpur 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at several stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.27in., Ratnagiri and Mormugao 0.30in. each and Karwar 1.15 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is situated this morning between Saugor and Allahabad and has determined heavy rain in the north of the Central Provinces. There has also been an increase of rain in the west Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India West and the west Punjab, and local in the United Provinces and Rajputana, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana, the United Provinces and possibly in Gujarat, but a decrease may take place in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th August, 1919.

The storm from the Bay has crossed the coast near False Point and its centre is now near Chaibasa.

Both the monsoon currents are active and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Lower Burma, the United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab and Central India.

Principal amounts not already shown in th Bombay report are:—Rangoon, Kyaukpy two inches; Akyab four; Myitkyina, Dhubri one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherrapunji, Darjiling five; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Barisal, Bogra two; Cuttack, Sambalpur Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Patna one; Darbhanga three-quarters; Gorakhpur a quarter; Mukteswar, Mussooree one; Chakrata Roorkee four; Meerut, Seoni one and a half; Jagdalpur three; Gulbarga one; Mercara one and a half; Cocanada three-quarters.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th August, 1919, was 29.010 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 28.

S S Tysla—Hansen—Christiania—July 5.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.

S S Unkai Maru—Makamura—Kobe, etc.
S S Karagola—Whythead—Durban, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Tenshin Maru for Kobe
Steamer Zamora for Port Said (for order).
S S Tysla :—The steamer Tysla, 2,692 tons, Captain M. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Christiania with general cargo which port she had left on 5th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 28th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Unkai Maru	Kobe	28-8-19	..N Y K
D & E			
Alexia ..	Calcutta	1-9-19	..M M & Co
F Reims ..	Hull	31-8-19	..Graham & Co
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein ..	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
K Ismailia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Furnea ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
M Wisley ..	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
N Penrose ..	Hull	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
O War Isis ..	London	1-9-19	..D R I M
P Isle of Lewis ..	Hull	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	..Omiar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co
80 ton crane			
Ultopia ..	N F	N F	..H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ..	Karachi	30-8-19	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Havildar ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Billview ..	Antwerp	8-9-19	..T M & Co
2 Kewek ..	—	—	—
4 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	5-9-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Fundua ..	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
6 Dumra ..	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
7 Upada ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Abydos ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Nankin ..	London	30-8-19	..M M & Co
14 Linga ..	Karachi	30-8-19	..M M & Co
15 Pallitana.	Busra	29-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	31-8-19	..M M & Co
3 Cooeyanna	Busra	28-8-19	..M M & Co
4 Pentakota	Busra	31-8-19	..M M & Co
6 Wahehe ..	London	4-9-19	..M M & Co
7 Vasna ..	Busra	30-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Bahaduri	N F	N F	..K N & Co
11 Tanfield.	Antwerp	28-8-19	..M M & Co
12 Dilwara ..	Shanghai	1-9-19	..M M & Co
Offside			
17 Shula ..	Busra	1-9-19	..T M & Co
Jetty Barpeta	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
War Cuirass.	N F	N F	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Argomunts ..	Abadan	29-8-19	W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Franz Ferdidand	N F	N F	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

August 28.

S S Nankin for London :—18 bales goat sheep skins W & A Graham and Co; 130 cwts colombo roots Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S War Isis for London :—20 casks goat skins E N Stein; 504 cwts pepper, 729 cwts turmeree Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 825 cwts copra K M Nathoo.

S S Reims for Hull :—5,005 cwts myrabolams Shivjee Cooverji; 5,006 cwts myrabolams D B Khan and Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts cotton seed Tricamji Damji and Co.

S S Zamora for Port Said for orders :—86,892 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Tanfield for Antwerp :—200 bales cotton Bombay Company; 3,250 cwts cotton seed Fazulbhai Ibrahim and Co.

S S Bellvim for Antwerp :—680 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Patel Bros; 200 bales cotton fly Chaturbhuj Peeraj and Co; 300 bales cotton fly Khimji Viram and Co; 275 bales hemp D B Khan and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed Fazulbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

S S Kifuku Maru for Kobe :—200 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton Bruel and Co; 100 bales cotton Lalan and Co; 1,050 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 36 cwts colombo roots C M Bhesania and Co; 84 bales cotton Curseti Bomanji and Co; 75 cwts colombo roots M H Dehdashti.

S S Kifuki Maru for Osaka :—1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kifuku for Nagasaki :—450 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru Yokohama :—121 cwts colombo roots C M Bhesania and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong :—100 bales cotton twist Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton grey twist Currumbhoy and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 28.

S S Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents Indo Burma Petroleum Company, Ltd. :—859,284 gallons kerosine oil; 200 cases mineral turpentine; 2,000 nos. empty petrol tins; 80 casks lubricating oil; 100 bags wax; 50 bags rice; 10,667 cases petrol; 7,718 cases candles.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Tysla, Captain M. Hansen, arrived here from Christiania, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon for three days.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

CHAMBA CURIOSITY.

Chapply with Sock every size for Rs. 3-8
Fancy Slippers for Indian Ladies Rs. 2.

White and Pure Honey	2 lbs. tin	Re.	1-8.
Gul-qand Benafshaw fresh	1 lb. tin	Re.	1-4.
Zira Best	1 lb.	Re.	1-8.
Bear's Fat	1 lb.	Re.	2-0.
Leopard's Fat ..	1 lb.	Re.	3-0.
Salajit Purified	5 tolas	Re.	1-0.
Rasaunt Fresh Purified	1 lb.	Re.	4-0.

Prices are exclusive of Postage.

CHAMBA HILL STORES,
CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE.

SALE **REDUCED RATES.** **SALE**

YOU are always pleased to find out an advertisement with such headings because in it you see an opportunity of purchasing your requirements at the lowest rates.

YOU know this simple fact that no one can sell any article without profit. Your looking after an opportunity of a sale, proves that you find every day rates much higher.

But how delightful you would be when you know that there is one place where the rates are always the lowest—rates which you cannot find elsewhere and these rates are fixed.

This place is the biggest Store where you can get anything and everything of your requirements, which would be made by your own expert countrymen.

Come to the **BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES—the cheapest, biggest and oldest Swadeshi Stores,** at its Head Office—BORI BUNDER, TIMES' BUILDING, **Bombay,** or at any of its Branches; see the grand display of enumerous articles, compare its prices and you will find that these prices are so low as if here is a

PERMANENT CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"OLIVINE"?

Why use adulterated ghee, when you can obtain a highly refined,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

vegetable cooking oil?

"OLIVINE"

has been chemically certified to be wholesome and pure.

Try it—Obtainable wholesale from :—

McDowell & Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

STOP!

Won't you help us in the removal? Very shortly we are shifting from our present premises and as our stock is very cumbersome we are selling it off at great sacrifice.

SILK, STOCKINGS, KERCHIEFS, CURIOS. COME TO OUR **SALE** and BUY at YOUR PRICES. KIMONAS CHINA CUPS, etc., etc.

From 20th WEDNESDAY To 28th THURSDAY ONLY

JAPANESE FINE ARTS
Next to NATIONAL BANK
Fort BOMBAY

C. B, 209.

PERFUMERIES & SOAPS, POWDERS & LOTIONS,
ETC. ALWAYS IN STOCK—FROM :—
HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER GALLET, YARDLEYS etc.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, LTD.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Rs. 5

WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured

and COSSI SILK

High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs. 15 per Saree.
Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
Is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
of 483-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

GOOD LUCKS'

36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys.	INDIAN made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.	Wood Toys.
consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils PRICE 4, 3 & 2 Per Set. according to Size & Quality.		consisting a set 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 16,5,3,2 & 1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish; buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set.
ORDER FROM :—GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

INCOME SUPER AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX
IN RELATION TO ACCOUNTS.
By Framroz R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.
Just published. Crown 8vo. Full cloth binding. 100 pages. Re. 1-12.
Of All Booksellers
HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
ESPLANADE, MADRAS
JULY, 1919.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, insapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 50 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, Bombay.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "Sonachandi"
TELE. No. 949.
Full value of gold refunded always a market rate on return of article bought of us

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED
Gillette, Clemak, Auto Se. Re. 1-8 doz. Under 4½ As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-0 each. Elec. repairing done. M.A. THEWS & Co., 66, Madras St. (Opp. Burrowswold Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The Mail Steamer Nirvana with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m.

S. S. Nankin with the English Mails leaves at noon.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bundar abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. instead of yesterday.

TUESDAY, Sep. 2.

General meeting of Matheran Ratepayers' Association, 6-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

PRESS NOTIFICATION.

Swiss Administration notify that telegrams in code language to or from registered commercial firms in Switzerland are now admissible.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the members of the Satyagraha Sabha, will be held to-morrow, at 8 a.m., in the premises of the Swadeshi Sabha.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 154 as compared to 59 on the corresponding day of last year and 93 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, plague 2 deaths and small pox 1 attack on Wednesday.

LECTURE ON "PARABLE OF GOOD SAMARITAN."

Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "the Parable of the Good Samaritan" in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-day at 6 p.m.

THE VADNAGRA NAGAR MANDAL.

The above Mandal celebrates its eleventh annual festival this evening at Hirabag, Cawasji Patel Tank Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Gopalshanker Venishanker Bachech, Retired Deputy Collector.

MARATHA STUDENTS' GATHERING.

A gathering of the Maratha students in Bombay Colleges will be held to-day at 1 p.m. under the presidentship of Dr. Mackichan, at the Young Men's Hindu Association hall near Girgaon Post Office.

ILL-FATED CHILD.

Tramcar No. 167 with trailer No. 177 was standing near the Tramway Company's office and when the car started a passenger shouted out and it was stopped. It was then found that the right front wheel of the trailer had passed over the feet of a Goanese child aged five years, Jose Antony DeSouza, who was probably between the two cars. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where the child's feet had to be amputated.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu aged about 25. On Wednesday night motor car No. 513 of the Bank of Taiwan was going towards the Marine Lines Station when a person who was going to the station was knocked down by it and the left wheels passed over him. The car was pulled up at once and Mr. Nakajima who was in the car took the man to the G. T. Hospital, but the deceased died there shortly after admission. It was stated that the car was going at an ordinary pace and that the horn was blown. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN ENGLAND-GOING INDIAN STUDENT.

A meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. Hostel, Byculla, was held last night at 9 p.m. in the Hostel Hall with Mr. T. Buell in the chair, to bid farewell to Mr. A. Madhava Menon, B.A., LL.B., who is proceeding to England for an advanced course in Accountancy.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST ROWLATT ACT.

A public meeting of the residents of Mandvi Ward will be held under the joint auspices of the Jain Friendly Union and the Union Society to protest against the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the continuance of the Rowlatt Act and the hard sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Pathsala at Bhatbazar. Maadvi, Mr. Gandhi will preside.

Messrs. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, K. M. Munshi, N. B. Vibhakar, Nanabhai D. Upadhyay, and Kanji Dwarkadas, will be among the speakers.

POLICE ON GUARD!

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Niaz Mahomed Kamrudin an armed Police, with theft of Rs. 1,000 in G. C notes of Rupee one, each, from the Government Paper Currency Office.

Evidence showed that on the 25th of June last the accused who was on guard at the Currency Office broke open a box containing notes with his bayonet stole a thousand one-rupee notes and absconded. He was subsequently arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however convicted on evidence and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. He had previous conviction.

PRICE OF CHARCOAL.

In modification of Government Notification No. 1,805-C.P., dated 12th June 1918, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to fix the following prices for the sale of charcoal in the Town and Island of Bombay and its suburbs:—

	Wholesale merchant to Retail dealer, Rs. a. p.	Retail dealer to consumer Rs. a. p.
Medium (per maund)...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Dhobi (per maund) ...	1 0 0	1 2 0

Any person found selling charcoal at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-3 of the Defence for a term which may extend to six months of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 28.)

Mr. E. L. Rogers to be Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Karachi, during the absence of Signor Aldo Viola.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Elliot Verne Richardson as Consul for the United States of America at Karachi, has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. A. O. Brown to be in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Karachi.

Mr. A. O. Brown to be in charge of the Vice-Consulate for Norway at Karachi.

Mr. A. E. Cumming, Assistant Resident Okhamandal, and Commandant, Waghir Corps is granted the privilege leave due to him with effect from the 15th August 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Nandshanker Motiram Joshi, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C F. Harold reverting.

Major Scrafton shall exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali.

Mr. Maule Cole, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nasik, was granted such privilege leave as was due to him on the 21st June 1919 in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as would bring the combined period of absence up to two months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Small Cause Court, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. Hussain Badr-ud-din Tyabji Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders:—

Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL.B., to act as Second Judge.

Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre, LL.B., to act as Third Judge.

Mr. Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Judge.

Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, LL.B., to act as Fifth Judge.

At the request of the Kolhapur Darbar, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under the provisions of section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), Mr Vithal Sakharam Kumbhojkar to prosecute or defend all suits on behalf of the said Darbar in respect of the landed property situated at Malwan in the Ratnagiri District and at Karanjge and Pangare in the Belgaum District, formerly belonging to one Mounibowa, a deceased inamdar of the Kolhapur State and now under the management of the said Darbar.

Mr. Vasantrai Lakshmishankar Bakshi, M.B., B.S. Assistant Surgeon, Yeravda Prison Hospital, was in medical charge of the Yeravda Central Prison, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th May to the 15th June 1919, both days inclusive.

Major R. F. Steel, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub), I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, to be in medical charge of the Yeravda Central Prison in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th June 1919.

Mr. J. M. C. Rebello, Inspector, Glanders and Farcy Department, to act as Deputy Superintendent, Fourth Grade, Civil Veterinary Department and to do duty as Second Assistant Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, with effect from 1st August 1919 during the vacancy caused by Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala's appointment as Acting Assistant Principal.

Mr. K. D. Veerji to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay vice Veterinary Inspector Mr. J. M. C. Rebello transferred to the Bombay Veterinary College to act as Second Assistant Professor from 1st August to 20th October 1919.

Mr. K. D. Naik to be Cotton Superintendent with effect from 1st June 1919.

Mr. W. Lee to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Subdivision, pending further orders.

Mr. C. Clifford on relief to be Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind.

Mr. W. G. Barron to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Thana Sub-division pending further orders.

Mr. Manekla Lallubhai on relief to be Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium vice Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi, retired.

Mr. C. W. Fletcher to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kanara Subdivision, vice Mr G. A. Laughton, proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. Abdullah Mian Qosman Mian Koreishi to be District Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar on relief to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai on relief to revert as Probationary Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Saiyid Fakhrudin Abubakr El Edrus to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar on relief to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Tammaji Shriniwas Kulkarni to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., transferred.

With effect from 10th April 1918 vice Mr J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., seconded:—

Mr. H. M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 16th April 1918 vice Mr S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., retired:—

Mr W. F Hudson, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 20th May 1918 vice Mr C C Dutt, I.C.S., appointed as Third Grade Judge:—

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 10th July 1918 vice Mr G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., appointed Chairman, Bombay Port Trust:—

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S. to be Senior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brandr, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr E. L Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 11th September 1918 vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line:—

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S, to revert as Second Assistant.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

With effect from 13th September 1918 vice Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., proceeded on Military Deputy and reverted to the regular line:—

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 8th October 1918 vice Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., deceased:—

Mr J. Abbott, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 14th November 1918 vice Mr. V. M. Ferres, I.C.S., promoted as Third Grade Judge:—

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from the 20th November 1918 vice Mr H. Denning, I.C.S., seconded:—

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant Collector.

With effect from 23rd November 1918 vice Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., deceased:—

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be First Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 9th December 1918 vice Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line:—

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 1st January 1919 vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., seconded:—

The Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., to be Commissioner, First Grade.

The Hon Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., to be Commissioner, Second Grade.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 1st January 1919, vice Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., seconded:—

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 21st February 1919 vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., reverted from Military Duty:—

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 21st February 1919 vice Mr. G. Gordon, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line:—

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

With effect from 3rd May 1919 vice Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line:—

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

With effect from 3rd May 1919 vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., reverted from Military Duty:—

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., to revert as Junior Collector.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant.

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

Mr. H. V Braham, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S. on deputation.

Mr. T. H. Potts, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to act as Collector of Customs at Karachi, with effect from the date on which Mr. Whitty may proceed on leave and until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Geary, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave sanctioned.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months and nine days, with effect from the 16th August, 1919.

Mr. E. L. Thurley to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise vice Mr. F. H. Caldecott.

Mr. E. L. Thurley to revert as Acting Fifth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise on the return of Mr. J. B. Anding from Military Duty.

Mr. G. G. Desai, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension by two months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. K. M. Pawar to be Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

Mr. Raghunath Hari Lele to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Virupax Shivlingappa Kulogi is allowed a further extension by two months of the furlough granted to him.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the following officer of the religious society known as "The Salvation Army":—

Mr. Nana Gabad.

Mr. H. V. Hampton, Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date of his relief to the 10th March, 1920, with permission to affix the next summer vacation to it.

Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, is granted leave without allowances for six weeks with effect from the 16th August, 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be on general duty at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, from the 19th April, 1919, to 3rd May, 1919, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for four months and eleven days combined with furlough for one year seven months and nineteen days, with effect from the 18th December, 1918, and is allowed the option of retiring from His Majesty's service at the end of the combined leave.

The Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary, Indus River Commission, shall also be ex officio a member of the Commission.

Captain F. H. E. Townshend, O.B.E., M.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st September, 1919, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. S. G. Lyttle, temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, vice Captain Townshend or until further orders.

Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc. (Eng.) Glas., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the date of relief,

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following are the Handicaps for the Poona Sixth Extra Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 30th August:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Quarryman 9-12, Verge 9-12, Roubaix 9-10, McNeil 9-8, One 9-3, St. Quin 8-11, Camberley 8-8, Charcoal 8-7, Polyorama 8-7, Cromdale 8-0, Resilience 7-10, Black Kite 7-8, Black Walnut 7-6, County Cricket 7-5, Necessity 7-4 Anthracite 7-2, Mazboof 7-0, Premiere 6-12, Penny Pie 6-12, Binfield Grove 6-7.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Country Lad 9-4, County Cricket 9-10, Anthracite 9-7, Mazboof 9-5, Cyanite 9-4, Gladiator 9-4, Penny Pie 9-3, Footman 8-12, Eagle's Nest 8-11, Miss Rollestone 8-10, Silver Saint 8-10, We Two 8-8, Royal Band 8-6, Dunskey 8-6, Royal Charter 8-5, Byculla 8-2, Margreen 7-11, Treddle 7-11, Cherry and Black 7-11, Misri Lal 7-11, Bucko 7-11, Binfield Grove 7-8, Birthday Clothes 7-7, Enchantment 7-5, Braga II 7-4, Mary 7-4, Lucky Queen 7-3.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Antio 9-12, Kim III 9-7, Athlete 9-2, Gipsy's Advice 9-1, Flotelle 9-0, Dorian 9-2, Veiled Certainty 8-4, St. Bawn 8-3, Mount Diablo 7-12, Decorum 7-12, Japanese Pine 7-5, Mintspear 7-9, Adelaide II 7-9, Taffy's Darling 7-7, Tarquin 7-7, Saunterer 7-4, Nice Bird 7-2.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Duet 9-8, King's Head 9-7, Javelin 9-6 Batten 9-5, Belle Syfne 9-3, Spearwood 9-2, Quite Dark 9-1, Servian 9-0, Miss Glad Eyes 9-0, Stageland 8-13, Belle Voyageuse II 8-10, Cornet's Court 8-9, Mirabelle 8-9, Firpo 8-5, Motor Wrap 8-1, Niii 7-12, Peach-Melba 7-10, Taffy's Darling 7-9, First Exchange 7-9, Oregon Pine 7-7, Balira 7-6, Arles 7-5, Japonette 7-4, Explosive 7-2, Lupinus 7-0, Loch D 7-0, Lucky Thought 6-10.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Anaiza 9-12, Dartmoor 9-12, Red Cross 9-9, Durban 9-5, Mandil 9-3, Four Aces 9-2, Tammooz 9-1, Gazal 7-12, Najdi 7-4, Aladdin 7-4, Good Morning 7-2, Fury 7-2, Warminster 7-2, Tit Bits 7-2, Resident 7-1, Lord Rosebery 6-13, Mechanic 6-13, Dawdler 6-13, All Joy 6-9, Beadmaker 6-7, Angler 6-7.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II (if any) —Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Fusilier 9-3, Eastern Star 9-3, Tankard 9-0, Duhallow 9-0, Salsette 9-0, Aurangaseeb 9-0, Sammy 8-13, Sir Martin 8-13, Harrington 8-13, Mettle 8-11, Tasmania 8-11, Justice 8-10, Powerful 8-10, Caulkey 8-10, Hatham 8-10, Fairy Gold 8-10, California 8-10, Taj 8-10, Torpedo 8-10, Joker 8-10, Muckdunia 8-7, First Attempt 8-7, Speedwell 8-7, Malar 8-7, Colonial 8-7, Countermark 8-6, Bolt Away 8-6, Escort 8-6, Walter 8-6, Bill Bailey 8-6, Contest 8-6, Ormuz 8-6, Tookaram 8-6, Second String 8-6, Crisis 8-6, Sher Khan 8-4, Galib 8-4, Huntsman 8-4, Emir 8-4, Honey 8-4, Paladin 8-4, Tiger 8-4, Socotra 8-4, Chairman 8-3, National 8-3, Aligarh 8-3, Otherwise 8-3, Anarchist 8-1, Patel 8-0, Multiform 8-0, Mauser 8-0, Chukla 8-0, Tipperary 8-0, Historian 8-0, Tired Tim 7-13, Rainbow 7-13, Ayr Laddie 7-13, Orphan 7-13, Fattahabad 7-13, Samson 7-13, Napier 7-13, Look Out 7-13, Mantua 7-12, Whip 7-11, America 7-10, Lahamood 7-10, Wazir 7-9, Bayard 7-7, Marsban 7-7, Brindisi 7-7, Sailor Prince 7-7, Dalhousie 7-7, Life Guard 7-7, Nasrivek 7-7, Bahadurjung 7-7, Archduke 7-7, Mulkee 7-7, Top Notch 7-7, Doncaster 7-7, Asfoor 7-7, Domineer 7-3, Nimble 7-3, Antonio 7-3, Lamington 6-5.

Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-day.

FIRST MEETING

1ST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPT. 1919

Final entries closed on Tuesday, 26th August, 1919.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 14.

15. Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge (6 yrs).

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 24.

25. Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kelly (4 yrs).
26. Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania (4 yrs).

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

1st Entries 37.

38. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e m Fancy Fair (3 yrs).
39. Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate (4 yrs).
40. Mr. T. Teipal's b e m Glass Rock (6 yrs).

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 31.

32. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion (aged).
33. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b h Red Prince (6 yrs).
34. Messrs. Mohamed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Taj 14-0 (5 yrs).

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 47.

48. Mr. Shaik Suleiman's g a h Martaban (4 yrs).
49. Mr. Smyke's br a h Bayard (4 yrs).
50. Messrs. F. E. Lace and R. J. Golightly's g a h Chukla 13-3½ (aged).
51. Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ch a h Doncaster (4 yrs).

2ND DAY; SATURDAY, 6TH SEPT. 1919.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 10.

11. Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sancildas Jesiram's br e h Roubaix (5 yrs).

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

1st Entries 34.

4. Mr. A. J. De Sousa's br e g Byculla (5 yrs).
5. Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Oros (5 yrs)

The above race is declared void.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 32.

33. Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday (3 yrs).
34. Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter (4 yrs).

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 25.

26. Mr R H Gahagan's ch e h Javelin (aged).
27. Mr. C. N. Sander's b e g Senparison (5 yrs).
28. Mr. E. Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg (aged)
29. Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Kim III (aged).
30. Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Mount Diablo (5 years).
31. Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud (aged).
32. Mr. H.R. S's g a h Anaiza 14-0 (aged).

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 31.

33. Mr. R. R. S's g a h Anziza 14-0 (aged).

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 42.

43. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Sammy 13-3½.
44. Messrs. S. A. Yasdi and H. Cumberali's ch a h Unity 13-3.
45. Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger 13-3½.
46. Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wasir 13-3½.
47. Messrs. Arnold and Dara Cowasjee's g a h Justice 13-2½.
48. Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Grey Stone 14-0.
49. Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Spinner 13-3½.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 24.

25. Mr. Linder's b a h Bluey Lee 13-3½.
26. Mr. Ahmed Hazamey's ch a h Ali Joy 13-3½.

4TH DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH SEPT. 1919.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 25.

26. H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Cromdale (aged).

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

1st Entries 24.

25. Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kelly (4 yrs)
26. Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania (4 yrs).

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance mile.

1st Entries 32.

33. Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday (3 yrs).
34. Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter (4 yrs).

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance mile.

1st Entries 34.

35. Mr. A. S. Robinson's bl e m Santicola (aged).
36. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin (aged).
37. Mr. C. N. Sander's b e g Senparison (5 yrs).
38. Mr. E. Maces b e m Kit Grey Leg (aged)
39. Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate (4 yrs).
40. Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Kim III (aged)
41. Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud (aged).

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

1st Entries 37.

38. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zuheir (aged).
39. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b h Red Prince (6 yrs).
40. Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Redoubt (4 yrs)
41. Mr. Mark's ch a h Victor (aged).
42. Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity (6 yrs).
43. Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross 13-3½ (aged).

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 36.

37. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zuheir (6 yrs).
38. Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal 14 (aged).

JUNAGAD VS. PORBUNDER.

AN EXCITING CRICKET MATCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 25.

Nature seemed to smile when the Junagad Cricket Club opened their first innings against the cricketers of Porbundar at 11-30 a.m., on Friday last. Messrs. Kothari and Gunpat went in first to face Nalvalkishore's medium-placed right-handed bowling. Before the batsmen had time to take measure of the famous bowler, Gunpat was caught in the long slip, Kothari at the wicket and Misser clean bowled. The play gained in liveliness when Bhaichand entered the lists and knocked up 34 runs before he was declared "leg-before-wicket." Erram and Mankal were soon dismissed, so that Junagad could show 85 runs for six wickets. Pereira and Shivram showed capital style which was pretty to watch for they played most of the strokes, with the result that when Pereira was caught by Jaswatsinhji, 121 runs were signalled. The rest of the play was a very tame affair and the innings closed for 142 runs.

Porbundar players went in for their first knock at 3-15 p.m., and played a somewhat reckless game, three of the players being caught out with 26 runs to their credit. Ganu and the Rana Saheb of Porbundar, however, batted superbly and it was really annoying to find their best hits turned into singles, or at most two's by the men on the boundary. Nevertheless, Ganu hit up 43 runs before he was declared "leg-before-wicket", although the Rana Saheb was caught out by Kanakrai when he had contributed only 17 runs. Navalkishore was singularly unfortunate in being clean bowled by Bhaichand at the very commencement of his career. The remaining players cut an exceedingly poor figure, only Captain Shannon putting up 13 runs because Shivram Trivedi missed an easy catch. The innings for Porbundar closed for 115 runs.

The match was resumed at 11 a.m., on Saturday. The wicket was wet and the show made by the Junagad players admittedly poor, the first five players being caught out, with a small score of 45 runs. Never was the minute and comprehensive view of Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, shown to greater advantage in the disposal of his team. Except Bhaichand and Pereira who scored 26 and 33 runs, respectively, no Junagad player could make a creditable stand against the Porbundar cricketers who had distinctly warmed up to their task and the second innings closed for 116 runs. Before Porbundar could commence the second innings, two heavy showers came in rapid succession and the whole ground became slippery, so that when the play was resumed at 3-15 p.m. Shivram Trivedi, who is a difficult bowler on a sticky wicket, took eight wickets, giving only 38 runs. Five of the Porbundar players were caught out, three bowled, and one stumped by the plucky wicket-keeper, Matharadas, who likewise caught Deoji and Lt.-Co.. O'Brien at the wicket. The second innings for Porbundar closed for 77 runs, thus leaving the victory with Junagad by 66 runs.

THE KAIRA CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To say that there was no valid cause for agitation in Kaira, as to only true, reasoned causes—sound and reasonable—have been already there for so many years past. The rayots have been long suffering from crushing pressure of want. They have not got sufficient bread to eat nor convenience enough to earn the same even by incessant toil and drudgery. While they enjoy the least of the good things of the world they pay most to the State.

Partly to the revenue system and partly to the lamentable attitude of the State must in candour be ascribed the present pitiable condition of the ryots. To the same causes must be attributed the continuous and gradual deterioration of the masses their destitution their steady under-feeding, their gradual starvation and their indebtedness.

Over and above all these standing and permanent grievances there was a total failure of crops during the last season in some parts of the Kaira District. The authorities neglected it. They set at naught the direct testimony of respectable witnesses. Not only this but they persistently refused to illumine their minds by means of any light outside their own charmed circle. Even after their castle of ignorance had been partially pulled down and a flood of light let in by means of persistent attacks on the part of some philanthropic leaders they steadily refused to be benefitted by it. Why did they refuse to comply with Mr. Gandhi's request for an independent inquiry?

Were their opinions infallible? Was there anything unjust and autocratic in their lamentable attitude, which, they feared, if brought to light would throw discredit on themselves and their actions? Did they refuse to comply with Mr. Gandhi's request on this ground?

The rayots in India and especially in Kaira are proverbially slow, passive and self-enduring. An extreme and crushing pressure of want is required to spur them to agitation. What was wanted in this was supplied by the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi. Had it been allowed to take its natural course it would soon have in the near future grown to a dimension which by its very magnitude and danger would have compelled attention and brought under requisition all resources of British statesmanship.

Such were and are the causes for agitation in Kaira. I leave to my readers to judge for themselves, if they can be called valid. There is a strong presumption that when lawful agitation fails to achieve its object there is something wrong with the body politic. That the agitation in Kaira failed in its indirect and distant results it has achieved its direct and immediate demands. The obstinate and illiberal authorities had to bow down reluctantly to its immediate demands), is due to the fact that there is some disease with the body politic, which requires immediate cure. The agitation has not really ended. It will end with the injustice. The whole system requires reform.

Our rulers ought to adopt some healing measures to redress the wrong. They cannot afford, to remain indifferent to these things. Or else the time may come, sooner or later, when the great British nation will open their eyes and discover with disappointment and dismay that in regard to the so-called brightest jewel in their diadem, they were living in "a fool's paradise" and imagining prosperity and contentment, where there were impoverishment and despair.

The first general land settlement of Bombay was commenced in 1838 and concluded for thirty years. The assessment was left entirely at the discretion of the survey officer without any reference to the cultivator. "And when those rates were introduced the holder of each field was summoned and informed of the rate at which his field would be assessed in future; and if he chose to retain his field on those terms, he did; if he did not choose he threw it up." This is only a fashionable way of forcing him to pay the assessed rates on his field as far as he had absolutely no other practicable alternative to resort to. After all it was an injustice. The Government at the time had no claim whatsoever to the ownership of the soil. They were only the guardians. The context of the Ain-e-Akbari does not give countenance to the fiction of State ownership of the soil. In spite of this, they assumed the ownership of the soil. Not only that, but the assessment was fixed without any reference to the cultivator and his vested interests. On these two principles has been built up the whole Land Revenue system of India according to their own pleasure; and now after nearly 80 years has it struck our rulers that it will be well to obtain for these acts of injustice then done, the posthumous sanction of the public and to prevent them from being even seen in their true light.

A right is what has been founded upon what is right and just.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 29th August, 1919.

THE VALUE OF AGITATION.

We have read and re-read the Government of India despatch on Sir Sankaran Nair's minutes on Kaira and Champaran and we have been unable to find any justification for the despatch. The Government of India have stultified themselves by it and strengthened Sir Sankaran's position. Mr. Gandhi has now finished his review, commenced by him in "Young India," of the two cases with which he was so intimately connected. And unless one is to dismiss his statements as a fraudulent misrepresentation of facts, they cannot but arrest attention. Fortunately, Mr. Gandhi does not leave the reader in suspense. He refers him to printed records and disproves the Government case from unchallengeable testimony. The story of Champaran is the story of the protection of the planter community against the poor cultivators of that district for a century. Mr. Gandhi has shown that the indigo grievance with its attendant evils was a century old grievance. It did not require a settlement operation to demonstrate the enormity of the wrong. It meant practically forced possession of 3/20 of the best land of the cultivators; it meant forced labour of men, women and children; it meant forced hire of their carts; it meant serfdom. Abwabs—the illegal taking of money from the cultivators in addition to the rent they paid—was, too, an evil growing out of forced cultivation of indigo. The Government of India's contention, supported by the Bihar Government, that these century-old grievances known to everybody could not be remedied until the Settlement Officer had reported, is an insult to ordinary intelligence and a reproach to themselves. Nothing but the forceful agitation carried on in Champaran would have wiped away the system.

So far as Kaira is concerned, the pressure upon the Government of Bombay began with the Hon. Mr. Kamat's resolution. They could easily have accepted his sensible proposal and saved the cultivators much suffering and the public revenue an increased expense by forced sales of cultivators' utensils, cattle and what not. It is worthy of note that the partial suspensions were announced only when the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel paid their visits to the affected district. In the teeth of these solid facts it is futile for the Government to say that they would have acted without such pressure. And is there any harm in a Government yielding to public pressure? Is there any meaning in the Government of India endeavouring to show that they did not and would not give relief for the sake of public agitation? A Government that will not listen to agitation is unfit to enjoy public confidence. We feel sure that the undoubted unpopularity of bureaucracy is due to their unyielding and high-handed attitude. The attempt to belittle Mr. Gandhi's mission needs no reply. The cultivators of Kaira are the best judges of the effort produced on them by his mission. In this connection we invite the attention of our readers to the article on "Kaira and After," contributed by the Hon. Mr. Parekh, which we publish elsewhere. In this article Mr. Parekh exhaustively deals with the apologia of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Parekh is one of our best authorities—perhaps the best authority in this Presidency—on the Land Revenue policy of the Local Government and his examination of the Bombay Government's defence must be regarded as an unofficial annexure to the Tenth Despatch on constitutional reforms. It is worthy of being preserved by students of Land Revenue as a valuable public document. Before coming to grips with the allegations of Government with reference to the Kaira struggle, Mr. Parekh clears the ground by a succinct analysis of the policy of rigidity favoured by the Local Government in the past. After showing, with the corroboration of official proofs, the sternness and irregularities which distinguished the recovery of demands in the past, Mr. Parekh attacks the primary contention of the Government that "prior to 1917-18 the revenue condition of the district was excellent." Citing yearly reports dating from 1910, he convicts the Government out of their own mouths of having made an indefensible statement.

"An official's efficiency," Mr. Parekh says, "is measured by the amount that he brings to the public treasury and the reputation of hardness of heart becomes to him a passport for opening his way to promotions and the improvement of his future prospects." It is this premium for bloodless severity which blinded officials like Mr. Pratt in their dealings with Kaira, and made them scorn the findings of independent inquiry. Mr. Parekh next proceeds to review the progress of the passive resistance struggle—an episode of official obstinacy and public courage. In their explanation, the Bombay Government claim for themselves the laurels of victory! The statement is complete with the explanation of Mr. Gandhi. As a result of the wrongheadedness, of which they are officially still impenitent, the Government brought sufferings to others and disrepute to themselves. Now it is a closed but unforgettable chapter. It has lessons for the future and we hope they will not fail to influence the land revenue policy of the Government in days to come. The moral of both Champaran and Kaira is clear as daylight. Sir Sankaran's able minutes and the Government's unsuccessful attempt to answer them show that a sustained agitation, free from declamation, restricting itself to facts only, carried on among the masses within constitutional bounds must succeed even in India as elsewhere. These tests were fulfilled in Kaira and Champaran and notwithstanding the Government of India's despatches the public know and believe that both succeeded and, what is more, they furnished the masses with an education they would otherwise have never received. The agitation in both cases was an object-lesson in self-help.

GENERAL BOTHA.

The death of General Botha will be deeply regretted in every quarter of the Empire. In the transition of South Africa from the turmoil of war to a place of honourable partnership in the Empire, General Botha stood as the most commanding figure. More than any other man, he was the author of a new chapter in the history of South Africa. During the trying times in the beginning of the war and after, General Botha was looked upon as a great Imperial asset. He had to contend against some of the doughtiest companions of his pre-Union days and he accomplished his task with a simplicity of courage and constancy that evoked widespread admiration. To General Botha, the treaty of Veeriningig sealed the chapter of struggle with England. Resolute in his goodwill, he sought to consolidate the position of the Union in the Empire and fought against those who remembered the republican cause and stood for secession. Since the day of the Union, which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman piloted through Parliament, he worked zealously for the healing of old sores and the promotion of concord. At the time of the Union Bill, there were grim prognostications from the Tory party that the concession of freedom would result in perils of rebellion. General Botha lived to demonstrate the folly of dark counsel which pleads for the principle of subjection within the British Commonwealth. Not that his course was easy; because to many Boers the memories of the war were a bitter inheritance. The most formidable crisis of the Union was when the Maritz-Beyer revolt threatened the peace of the country. General Botha owed a great deal to the genius and fidelity of General Smuts, and they, in combination, fought against soldiers of the stamp of de Wet and overcame the tumult.

Between the end of the Boer war and the appointment of Lord Selborne as High Commissioner, General Botha had to maintain, almost single-handed, a resolute struggle with Lord Milner who believed in rule by right of conquest. It was a singular piece of good fortune for Britain and South Africa that at the time of strained relations, there was a Liberal Government in England prepared to trust in the healing gift of freedom. "To let the blood of the brave who found their graves in South Africa be the cement that bind us together" was his message to British and Boer within the Union. General Botha was deeply interested in the problem of "the native" and in his death a great asset of the fundamental spirit of fairplay is lost to the "native." Friends of the "native" have been all too few in South Africa. There is in the character of South African colonials an extraordinary element of racial arrogance and selfishness which has been aggravating the trouble. After his controversy with General Hertzog, in 1913, which never ended, General Botha took the drastic step of deporting labour leaders to Britain. The Nationalists were a thorn in his side. But for their detachment, the contribution of South Africa to the war would have been greater than it was. Apart from the grievances of the Nationalist faction, the Union is to-day the richer in territory and prospects on account of the campaign against the German colonies. The white population of South Africa is now a composite nation spreading to the northern confines of the Continent. Great problems of humanitarian interests are developing with the accession of fresh territories, when the lead of General Botha will be greatly missed. We believe that in grappling with them the responsibility of moral lead—and most probably of office as well—will rest on General Smuts. In sheer brilliance and scholarship, General Botha has left in him a political successor who is greater than himself. General Botha has left his country in stable partnership within the British Commonwealth. That is in a great measure his achievement and will be his memorial.

Notes of the Day.

"The Englishman" and Koltchak.

Our amiable contemporary "The Englishman" of Calcutta, appears to be a bit annoyed at the exposure of Admiral Koltchak, than whom, in the estimation of the Calcutta journal, there is none better fitted to bring peace and order to that distracted country. Adverting to our reference to the scathing indictment of Koltchak by Mr. Joshua Rosett, an American official and eye-witness to Koltchak's doings in Siberia, "The Englishman" fal's foul not only of ourselves but also—wrongly enough—of "The New Republic," the New York journal which published Mr. Rosett's article. Apparently "The Englishman" has not yet come across Mr. Rosett's article—or rather the summary of it published in the English papers—nor has it read carefully our own paragraph, for if it had it would not have, quixotically, "gone" for "The New Republic" instead of for Mr. Rosett, the real author of the indictment. Mr. Rosett is, as we have said, an American official, who—to quote the "Manchester Guardian"—"went to Siberia last September at the instance of the Committee on Public Information"—an official body—"and whilst there did a great deal of work for the War Trade Board and the American Red Cross," and is not a yellow journalist out to discredit the Allies, as "The Englishman" seems to imagine.

Koltchak, the "Saviour."

"The Englishman," however, appears to be quite convinced that the dictatorship of Koltchak is the one thing wanted in Russia and it "will be heartily welcomed by a world which is intensely desirous of peace." Here are some more pearls of wisdom from "The Englishman" on the Russian situation:

> It has been proved that the Russians are a people too wild, too unstable to govern themselves. What they need is a despot. Not the worst excesses of the worst Tsar ever brought upon the people the misery and suffering which followed upon their attempt to govern themselves. An Imperial Russia would mean a Russia in which order has been restored and with which it would be possible for other nations to enter into social, commercial and political relations.

It is really a pity that the future "Dictator of all Russias" is not being helped by the Allies to the extent he deserves and that he cannot import a few of the minor "despots" from India to help him in his onerous task of bringing "peace" to Russia. Koltchak ought, indeed, to get a loan of th eservices of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Horrors of Koltchak's Regime.

For the benefit of "The Englishman" and other admirers of the bogus ex-admiral we publish below only one extract from Mr. Rosett's lengthy article, to show the real character of the "democratic" regime which Koltchak is establishing in Russia:

> General Romanovsky received the following telegram from Omsk:—
> "The Bolshevik propaganda has increased during the last few days—on the night of December 22 a group of disarmed workingmen, Bolsheviks and other dark elements, liberated the prisoners and attempted to create disturbances in military part of the city capturing temporarily the railroad station Kulomnino and disarming the railroad militia. Troops were called in who wiped out the rioters, and order was re-established in the city and its surroundings.
> "The Supreme Ruler issues this information in order to put a stop to all provocative rumours circulated by traitors to their country. He has ordered the merciless execution of all persons who attempted to create disturbances."
> I have talked with a number of eye-witnesses respecting this "merciless execution" The simple words of the telegram do not begin to tell the story. The reader may know that the Omsk district is one of the coldest inhabited spots of the world. The December of 1918 was one of the coldest on record. Koltchak's men made use of this fact; they stripped the rebels and drove them naked through the streets until in agony they confessed the names and hiding-places of their leaders. They were then placed in rows and shot, and their frozen bodies piled into freight cars. Protruding arms and legs were severed with a blow of the axe. The cars were pulled out of town and the bodies dumped in heaps to wait for the spring.

Is the "peace" that the future Dictator is going to bring to Russia, to be one of death?

Heartless Conduct

It is natural that the Calcutta public should feel incensed at the extraordinarily light sentence passed by the District Magistrate of Alipore on one Mr. Minet, who, after having knocked down with his motor and killed on the spot an Indian pedestrian, was heartless enough to drive away deliberately misleading the lady passengers in the car with a lie that the man was alright. We are gratified to see that these European ladies made no attempt to shield Minet and that the Anglo-Indian press also has expressed abhorrence of the cowardly conduct of the accused. We published yesterday, the comments of "The Statesman". The 'Indian Daily News" also is equally outspoken in its remarks. It says: "Luckily, we do not find many Englishmen putting up such lying defences and it is a deplorable thing to every honest European to read the sort of conduct proved in the Court. Mr Drummond is to be congratulated on his commonsense view of the defence and his strictures on the accused who seems hardly a credit to the European community. The old East India Company deported such men as inimical to the safety of the country."

Erratic Leniency.

Mr. Athavle is noted for his eccentric notions of law, police and justice, and his judgments, particularly in matters of assault, have by familiarity ceased to astound us. On Wednesday he disposed of a case in which a landlord and his rent-collector jointly assaulted a poor tenant of the name of Laxman Ramchandra. The house belonged to the second accused and the first accused used to collect the rent on behalf of the other. The accused were exacting Rs. 13 as monthly rent, but on the complainant's appeal to the Rent Controller, it was reduced to Rs. 9-1-7. The accused still elected to demand Rs. 13 from the complainant. On the 5th of August, the first accused went up to the complainant and demanded Rs. 13. The complainant refused, whereupon the rent collector gave a slap to him. The second accused, we are told, then rushed to the spot and began to deal blows on the poor tenant. His Worship, on the evidence of witnesses and documents, accepted the complainant's story. He convicted both the assailants; and then sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 175 *or*, in default, three weeks' hard labour; and the second accused to a fine of Rs. 25 *or* one week's hard labour. Here is a case in which a poor tenant, living in a house carrying a rent of less than Rs. 10, is belaboured by a landlord and his agent because he refuses to pay more than what the Rent Controller has adjudged to be fair. They use force in their attempt at illegal exaction. Mr. Athavle steps in and levies a fine by way of justice! On the story accepted by the Magistrate, they deserved the benefit of at least a short residence in jail. They have found a cheap way out. For one case of this kind which comes before a court from the ranks of the poor, there may be ten of which no one hears; but when it does come, the offenders should receive less lenient treatment.

The Ways of the Police.

Elsewhere we publish the report of a case tried by a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court. In this case one Rustomji Danjibhoy, a licenced toddy seller, along with another accused was charged by a police sepoy with drunken and disorderly behaviour on a public road. Cross-examined, by the accused's counsel, the sepoy admitted that Rustomji was not at all drunk while arrested. Rustomji, in his defence, stated that the other accused and four others took toddy from his shop and went out without paying the money. On his demanding the money he was assualted by the other accused when the police sepoy came up and arrested them both. He further stated that he was not on good terms with the sepoy as he had refused to give him *bakshis* some time ago. Inspite of his remonstrance he was not allowed to dress himself fully before proceeding to the police station, nor was he allowed to go in a gharry. He was roughly handled and marched along the street followed by a large crowd till the sepoy was persuaded to engage a victoria at Bori Bunder.

A Long-Standing Scandal.

The magistrates, on evidence, discharged Rustomji and remarked that due regard must always be shown when respectable persons are marched to police stations under arrest; that they must be allowed to dress themselves fully and must not be handled roughly, as was done in this case, even though the accused submitted himself to the arrest. The sepoy was warned against repetition of such conduct in future—a punishment which is hardly adequate. The case is a revelation of the ways of not a few police constables in the City. The extortion of *bakshis* from hawkers and petty shop-keepers has been reduced to a fine art in many parts of the City. And the rough—sometimes almost brutal—manner in which persons under arrest—whether "respectable" or otherwise—are handled by the Police in the streets of Bombay is a long-standing scandal. The hankering after *bakshis* is largely the result of the inability of the constable to eke out his living on the miserable pittance he gets and his roughness is due to the absence of any effort on the part of his superiors to impress upon him—by practice and precept—the fact that he is above all the servant and friend of the people.

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

RS. 3 LAKHS FOR A PIER IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari O.B.E., who a few months ago presented to Karachi a valuable piece of land worth about one lakh and three-quarters to make possible the creation of a handsome promenade at Clifton, Karachi's seaside suburb, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Governor of Bombay on his visit to Karachi has now offered through the Commissioner in Sind to provide a handsome stone pier leading from the parade to the water side at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. One of the conditions of the offer is that the pier shall be named after Her Excellency Lady Lloyd and it is hoped that, Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will lay the foundation stone on the Governor's next visit to Karachi in December.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. WADIA'S ELECTION BY BOMBAY WORKMEN.

The following resolution was passed at the joint meeting of the Managing Committees of (1) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union (2) The Postal Packers' Union, Bombay, and (3) The G. I. P. Railway carriage and Waggon Workmen's Union, Matunga, held on the 27th instant.

"This joint meeting of the Managing Committees of (1) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union (2) The Potal Packers' Union, Bombay, and (3) The G. I. P. Railway Carriage and Waggon Workmen's Union, Matunga, unanimously elects Mr. B. P. Wadia, President of the Madras Labour Union, to represent the Unions at the forthcoming International Labour Conference to be held at Washington in October next."

AMERICA AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

SIR. A. GEDDES' STATEMENT.

NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

In the course of his speech at Basingstoke yesterday, Sir Auckland Geddes refuted the idea that the American goods would flood our markets pointing out that America was in the unhappy position of possessing so much that there was little she wanted. Consequently the money exchange between New York and London moved in her favour, every movement hampering her power to export. We wanted America's raw material hence it was difficult for America to export manufactures. She was selling great quantities of goods in all the European countries which must be paid for in money with the result that the exchange would move more and more in her favour. This meant that food and manufactures from America would be so dear as to be almost unbuyable in Europe therefore, Europe must work out her own salvation through hard work and increased production.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI.

SPREADING IN NORTH CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

"The Times" learns from Peking that the cholera epidemic in Shanghai is spreading in North China. The mortality is heavy.

FRENCH DOCKERS ON STRIKE.

GOVT. MEASURES TO UNLOAD GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

MARSEILLES.—The strike of the dockers has begun. The Government has left nine hundred Algerians and Annamites to unload the perishable goods and especially frozen meat.

AMERICAN TROOPS RECROSS MEXICO FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON.—The American troops have recrossed the frontier from Mexico.

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

DAMAGED AEROPLANE LANDS NEAR HYERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

ST. RAPHAEL.—The British aeroplane which is flying from London to Bombay made a forced landing to-day near Hyeres. The machine was damaged but the occupants were uninjured.

SYDNEY SEAMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

SYDNEY, Aug. 25.—The seamen's strike has ended. A mass meeting decided to man the ships.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Depression has moved rapidly westwards and its centre is now between Jubbulpore and Nowgong. It is not of great intensity but is causing heavy local falls of rain. Both monsoon currents are active but most of the rain is falling north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east of the United Provinces, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, west coast of the peninsula. Local in Upper Burma, Assam, west of the United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputhana and Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the North-west Frontier Provinces and east of Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Camestin three-quarters, Myitkyina Sibsagar and Dhubri one, Cherrapunjee three, Cox's Bazar four, Calcutta Saugor Island one and a half, Bogra two, Dinapur, Darjeeling one, Patna two, Gorakhpur Benares and Allahabad a half, Jhansi, Bareilly two, Mussooree one, Meerut, Rawalpindi three quarters. Murree one, Lahore and Multan a quarter, Lyallpur a half, Parachinar a quarter, Bikaner, Kotah, Udaipur a half, Mount Abu, one and a half, Indore one, Newgong one and a half, Sutna and Saugor four, Jubbulpore six, Pachmarhi one and a half and Karwar one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in west of the United Provinces and of Central India.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended a Rally of the Girl Guides at the Council Hall, on Wednesday afternoon.

PROGRESS OF DENIKIN'S ARMY.

BERISLAVL OCCUPIED.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM AROUND ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

TAGANROG.—General Denikin has crossed the Dnieper and occupied Berislavl. Small forces helped by the goodwill of the peasantry are sweeping westwards and southwestwards towards Kieff. On the approach of General Denikin's forces the population of Elizavetgrad rose against the Bolsheviks and overturned the Soviet. A counter-revolution against Bolsheviks around Odessia has begun.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PETROGRAD.

REPORTED OFFENSIVE EAST OF PSKOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that the Bolsheviks have begun a vigorous offensive in the direction of Porkhov east of Pskoff.

COMBINED ADVANCE ON PETROGRAD UNLIKELY.

ESTHONIAN COOPERATION NOT POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

"The Times" learns from Helsingfors that a combined advance on Petrograd is unlikely. Finnish help is improbable and the Esthonians are unwilling to cooperate while the North-western Russian army will probably be unable to reach its objective before the winter. It is stated that General Gough is going to London to urge recognition of Esthonians' independence.

SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS TO RUMANIA.

SUSPENDED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has informed Rumania that in consequence of its proceedings all contracts for the supply of munitions of war to Rumania will be suspended and no supplies will be allowed to reach Rumania.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 28.

Cricket:—Middlesex versus Surrey drawn

(Continued from column 5.)

the martial law tribunal chose to pass on them, may appear to be an act of clemency. But as long as the guilt of these persons has not been proved beyond doubt in any ordinary court of law, and under forms recognised by civilised jurisprudence, so long the real question must be not to what extent they have been punished, but whether it was just to punish them to any extent whatever; and so long our duty to our brethren of the Punjab requires that we should express our keen disappointment if not resentment over the action of Government; and insist on adequate reparation. Nothing is of greater urgency than the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the horrors perpetrated in the Punjab by the Martial Law tribunals. A Government exists for the good of the people, and the fundamental duty of any well-organised Government is to give to the people that it rules over, security of person and property. This was not to be in the Punjab under Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

OUR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS.

What are reforms or enlarged Legislative Councils when the lives of subjects are insecure, when presses could be confiscated and editors deported without trial. Reforms or no reforms, the fundamental Rights of Man have to be first guaranteed to us. Too much of public attention has been wasted upon the Reform proposals which I am sure you will agree with me in thinking, are in every way halting and unsatisfactory. Whatever might be the opinions of our leading politicians with regard to the support that we have to extend to the measure I feel that no practical good can be served by the Reform Bill unless a Declaration of Rights is introduced and passed in Parliament. This is essential in the present condition of our country. We will be doing a real service to the land, if we take up this question in all earnestness. Unless the individual's right to live and move is secured no healthy civilised life is possible nor for the matter of it any national existence in the true sense of the term. The Rights of Man are inherent in all humanity; they are inviolable. But matters have come to that pass in India that we have to secure those rights by a statutory provision. In the civilised world all constitutions are built upon these fundamental rights being ensured to the people. The value of any form of Government, responsible or not, depends mainly upon its safeguarding these sacred birthrights of men.

GENERAL BOTHA DEAD.

A GREAT SOLDIER STATESMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
CAPE TOWN, Aug. 28, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 28.

A message from Pretoria states that the Rt. Hon. General Louis Botha died suddenly at midnight from influenza.

The Rt. Hon. General Louis Botha, P.C. LL.D. (Edin.), M.L.A., Prime Minister of the Transvaal, Minister of Agriculture, and formerly a member of the Progressive Party in the First Volksraad of the South African Republic, as it was till 1899, representing Vryheid in that Assembly; represents the Standerton Division in the Transvaal Legislative Assembly. Born 1863 at Greytown, Natal. Accompanied his family, when a boy, to the Orange Free State, thence to Vryheid (then capital of the New Republic), farming in that district till appointments under old South African Republican Government. Married Annie Emmett, daughter of John Cheere Emmett. Veldcornet 1884; Native Commissioner till 1895; afterwards Resident J.P. at 'Mbabane, Swaziland. Opposed Kruger policy in Volksraad, but in the minority of that body. When war broke out in 1899 joined Lucas Meyer's command; and on the death of Gen. Joubert became Commandant-General of the Boer forces. After the war first visited England with Generals Delarey and De Wet in 1902, and was received by the King and Mr. Chamberlain, as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon the grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1906, organised with General J. C. Smuts (now Colonial Secretary of the Colony) and others, Het Volk (the People) for the first election campaign, and led his party to victory at the polls himself winning the Standerton seat. Accepted the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the first Ministry (still in office), together with the Premiership. Came to England to represent the Transvaal as its Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference of the Colonial Premiers with the Home Government in 1907; and was accorded many popular ovations. Has been responsible through his Department (Agriculture) for the initiation and conduct of many most modern and utilitarian measures and enterprises (including Co-operation in farming) designed to develop agricultural production for overseas export, and is an enthusiast in this particular branch of the Administration. Came again to England last summer in order to take part with the other Colonial Premiers and statesmen in the Imperial Conference on Defence (July 1909); and afterwards proceeded to Carlsbad to take the waters. Played an exceedingly prominent and active part in the Conventions at Durban, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein for the furtherance of closer union between the self-governing Colonies of South Africa, and in the drafting of the resultant South Africa Act. Besides participation in the Conference on Imperial Defence, led the Transvaal Delegates in consultation with the Imperial Government for the rapid passage (as an Imperial measure) through the Home Parliament of the South Africa Act unifying South African Administration. In a message to the "Star" (Johannesburg) on Oct. 10 last, prior to the Durban Convention for Closer Union, declared his expectation that the result would "include unity, and that therefrom would arise and develop a happy, prosperous, strong, and healthy nation." He commanded the Union forces in the South West Africa in 1914-15 with remarkable success, receiving the surrender of the German Army.

The followng sketch of General Louis Botha is taken from Mr. W. L. Courty's book "Pillars of Empire":—

It was well for the future of South Africa that when Lord Milner had demonstrated the failure of the Crown Colony type of government applied to an independent white race, his successor, Lord Selborne, should find a coadjutor as able as Louis Botha to help him to inaugurate the era of free self-government. Born on September 27, 1862, of French—Dutch—Huguenot parentage, young Botha was brought up, like his forbears, farmer, and, like them, trekked away from the parental homestead at an early age. His fatrer had been established first at Greytown, on the borders of Zululand, then an outpost of South African civilization. There youn Louis was born, eighth child and third son of his parents, whose family numbered thirteen His father Louis the elder, was a general, free-handed man, who now and again got into money troubles thorough backing his friends. To meet a heavy obligation of this kind, he had to sell his farm and migrate over the border into the Orange Free State, where, nea Vrede, he settled down again to ostrich farming.

It was a wild country, and big game was plentiful. The boy learned early to ride and shoot straight, and to be at home on the veld, a knowledge invaluable to the futur general. Of other education he had little; but even as a boy he was remarkable for his strength and his soberness of judgment.

Zululand Experiences.

Living in the Free State, which remained on good terms with England, the Botha family were untouched by the first Boer War (1881); but they were intimately concerned with the Zulu troubles, for two of the daughters, who and married Natal colonists, had to take refuge in the parental homestead when Cetewayo took the war-path in 1879. Young Louis himself had several adventurous encounters with Zulu bands when like David of old, he was pasturing his sheep in the winter down on the coast-lands beyond the Drakensberg. He was once surprised with only one cartridge left in his belt, and nothing but his coolness and his lifelong training in dealing with natives saved him and his shepherd from being massacred in cold blood.

In 1884 Cetewayo died, having appointed his son Dinizulu, as his successor, and appealing with his dying breath to the borderland Boers, now independent of England, to take his son's part. The Boers were ready to fight—on terms. They managed to secure Dinizulu's person, and they agreed to restore him to his kingdom in return for grants of land. A Boer commando entered Zululand in May 1884, and it numbered amongst its members Louis Botha and his friend Cheere Emmet, a descendant of the Irish rebel, as well as Lukas Meyer, the former leader of the Dutch party in Natal. They succeeded in putting Dinizulu on his throne, though not without fighting. At Ubombo, under Meyer's skilful generalship, the rival chiefs were defeated, and young Botha gained his first experience of successful veld fighting.

His next task was one of administration. Zulu kraals were springing up like mushrooms all round the little pioneer force at Ubombo. These people must be ruled, and the Boer commando decided to found a new State, to be

(Continued on page 8.)

THE RT. HON. GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA

The South African hero whose death is announced by Reuter.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

OBSTACLES TO CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

HON. MR. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR'S VIEWS.

We publish below some extracts bearing on the present situation in India, from the address of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th Madras Provincial Conference:—

Never before in the modern history of this country was opposition to a measure of Government so emphatically and unfalteringly expressed by the people irrespective of party, caste, or communal differences, as at the passing of the Rowlatt Act. This piece of repressive legislation coming as it did, after the enormous sacrifices that India made both in men and money for the successful prosecution of the world-war, has impaired our faith in the fairness and justice of our British administrators. The authors of this wonderful "Rowlatt Report" have not made out a case to warrant this drastic piece of legislation. Would Lord Hardinge who ruled the country under more trying circumstances say that this act is justifiable? To thrust this obnoxious act against the strong and unanimous opposition of the chosen representatives of the people in the Imperial Council speaks volumes of the unfairness of our present Rulers. Constitutional agitation has so far failed in righting this wrong. After the attempt to silence the two wings, one with a Rowlatt Act and the other with a Reform Bill, it only remained for the Government to silence the Press. And they have begun to act in the direction and in the course of a few months we have witnessed the havoc played on the Indian press, by demand of security and forfeiture of property and even imprisonment of editors. Can we think of a gravery injury

Fiscal Autonomy, next, is an item of programme that should demand our highest efforts. The Imperial revenues are budgetted with little regard to Indian interests and aspirations. The few friends of India in England have not a majority in Parliament. The situation in England on account of the strain of war is very acute and Britishers cannot but look to India for all their wants and inconveniences.

Whispers of further complications in international politics are in the air. The great Moslem community is anxiously concerned in the problems of the Turkish Khalifate. The labours of the different committees—the Industrial Committee, the Reform Committee, and the Services Committte, have been finished. The recommendations of the Arms Act Committee have been given effect to by a regulation recently issued and it remains to be seen how it is going to be worked. The Admiralty Committee of Lord Jellicoe has just investigated. Since it was Madras that had most bitter experience of Emden, it lies with us to demand protection in future contingencies. We should also prefer to request that the Mistress of the Seas should bear the cost of the Indian Navy and not throw the burden on Indian revenues. We have long had a claim because England never paid a pie for the conquest of India. Lastly we have the South African troubles reopened.

PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

Turning to the Punjab it is very strange that a most constitutional agitation was treated as open rebellion and extreme measures were adopted to repress it. Whoever thinks of the Punjab is bound to lose faith in constitutional agitation. As for the Punjab, which are we more strongly to condemn the use of the machine guns and bombing the mob from the aeroplanes or the proclaiming of the Martial Law and the inhuman and savage judgments of the Martial Law Tribunals? Respectable people were whipped in the public streets and had gruesome humiliation inflicted on them. Leaders whose grain was against any kind of extremism were dealt with as if they had committed the greatest crimes of treason. Judged thus, I should confess that graver offences may be foisted upon many of us here; for during the Satyagraha days and *hartal* of the 6th April, many of us organised meetings of many thousands strong, and presided or otherwise delivered strongly condemnatory speeches on the Rowlatt Act. Did the Punjab leaders commit anything more heinous than we did? Yet, the great Punjab had been but a few months earlier, at the Simla Session of 1917, so greatly praised by its great ruler, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who said that it was the most loyal of all provinces, not tinged with any objectionable politics obtaining elsewhere. Other members of the type of Sir Michael O'Dwyer followed suit in praise of the Punjab. Indeed even the latest administration report contains most appreciative references. Now either those praises were veritable conceits or reprehensible untruths, or else the Province was converted into a mire of discontent suddenly. But by whom? Moderates and Extremists shared the same fate there. No condemnation and censure will be too strong for the actions of the Punjab and the Imperial Governments for such high-handed, unstatesmanlike handling of the situation. Most unwise it was certainly because in such a recruiting area, not foreseeing the future that wars hanging like Democles' sword, they have alienated by this action the feelings of a martial race.

The commutation of sentences has been widely talked of as an act of great clemency. May we call it really so if we bring to our memory the character and status of the gentlemen who stood the martial law trials, Had these sentences even as commuted been passed at their first trial itself, even then, would not our feelings have revolted? Of course, this commutation by the side of the extreme sentence, short only of the sentence of death, which

(Continued in column 2.

AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL APPROVED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when a letter from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, informing that four seats in tramcars were reserved for ladies was recorded, and it was further resolved to request the Company to allow ladies to enter cars by the front doors.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., No. 7214, dated the 10th July 1919:—

"I have the honour to inform you that at their meeting held on the 9th instant, my Directors decided that on and from July 14th until further notice, the first 4 seats (2 benches) on the left side of the car immediately behind the driver will be reserved for ladies. This decision is made under the powers authorised by our Bye-Law No. 18. I am also directed to inform you that within the past few months the Company has been able to see its way to allow children to travel for half fares whether making direct or transfer journeys. I am to ask you to be kind enough to bring these concessions to the notice of the Corporation. My Directors trust that they will be accepted as further evidence of their keen desire to meet the wishes of the Corporation and of the travelling public."

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter be recorded. He said he was glad that four seats had after all been reserved for ladies. But what happened at present was that on some occasions these seats remained unoccupied by ladies, and in these cases he suggested males should be allowed to occupy these seats until ladies turned up, when they might be allowed to stand on the rear platform of cars.

Mr. N. M. Joshi enquired how these men could be allowed to stand on the rear platforms if four were already standing there.

Dr. Master said, none but those who vacated the reserved seat should be allowed to stand on the rear platforms.

Dr. Jehangir J Curseji seconding the proposition, said he was glad, seats had now been reserved for ladies.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar said, the Corporation were asked by the Directors of the Tramways Company to accept this concession as further evidence of their keen desire to meet the wishes of the Corporation and of the travelling public. He (the speaker) thought they might accept it not as further evidence but only as first evidence of the desire the Directors had referred to in the letter. He was glad the concession had been made and hoped the further concession suggested by Dr. Master would also be granted.

LADIES TO ENTER CARS BY FRONT DOOR.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said, these seats reserved for ladies were in the front part of the cars and ladies had to travel, the whole length of the cars to reach the seats, and at times they had to find their way through crowded standing compartments. Ladies would be saved all this trouble if they were allowed to enter cars by the front door. He hoped the Tramways Company would extend this courtesy to ladies. He moved a rider that the Company be requested to allow ladies to enter cars by the front door.

Dr. Master accepted the rider.

Mr. P. Anstey supported Dr. Master's suggestion that male passengers should be allowed to occupy the four seats when they were unoccupied by women. He had on several occasions seen one car after another passing along Hornby Road with those seats unoccupied while numbers of male passengers waited at the stopping stations for a long time without being able to find room in the cars.

Dr. R. T. Nariman also supported the proposition.

The proposition with the rider was carried.

FORD AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 22nd July, 1919, from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, stating, with reference to the reply sent to them in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 2446, dated the 26th June 1919, regarding the nuisance caused by the Ford Automobile Company at Vatchaghandy Road, that they presumed that the Commissioner was taking the necessary measures for stopping the the nuisance, but that the nuisance instead of abating since the date of the aforesaid Resolution had increased, and that the Company had erected a huge shed for workshops in their compound which would have the effect of perpetuating the nuisance; submitting that as the locality was a residential one, permission for erecting the shed ought not to have been granted, and requesting that a license for carrying on the work on the premises and in the shed might not be granted and that steps might be taken for effectually stopping the nuisance; and forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 22nd July, 1919, addressed by them to the Bombay Improvement Trust in the matter.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated the 6th August 1919, said:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 2446, dated the 26th June 1919, recording my letter No. H.D. 17/D., dated the 20th May 1919, reporting on a complaint made by Mr. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy and others, regarding the nuisance caused by the Ford Automobile Co., at Vatchaghandy Road and asking me to take all measures possible under the Municipal Act to remove the nui-

(Continued on page 8.)

GENERAL BOTHA DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

called. "The New Republic," with Lukas Meyer as its first President. Its independent life was short, for both Boer and British Governments declined to recognize its rights over Zululand. Natal vied with Transvaal as to who should annex it first and the Transvaal won. In 1888 it became Transvaal territory contributing its surplus revenue of £6,000 to the Transvaal treasury.

For the existence of this surplus some credit must be given to Louis Botha, who had added to his duties as a Commissioner of Lands the more arduous and dangerous task of collecting a hut-tax from the natives. He performed this duty for eight years, as well as that of a Boer field cornet, responsible for summoning, when need be, all men liable to military service. In 1894 he was made special Native Commissioner in Swaziland. He had married Annie Emmet, the sister of his friend, a clever, charming Irish girl, and settled with her at Vryheid, the centre of the "new Republic."

South African War.

In 1895 Botha was elected to the Transvaal Volksraad. Almost immediately upon his entrance into Transvaal politics occurred the Jameson Raid, with its disastrous result of intensified ill-feeling between Boer and Briton. Though Botha, in the first heat of indignation, voted in favour of shooting Jameson and his fellow-conspirators, his general trend in politics was towards conciliation. He supported Joubert and the anti-Kruger party in the Volksraad, and even at the eleventh hour when Kruger was launching his ultimatum Botha's was one of the seven voices in the wilderness crying out for peace.

But, war once declared, he saw his duty clear. It was suggested to him that as a member of the Volksraad he could avoid fighting. "No," said he, "if there is a war, I shall be the first to go," and, as a mere field cornet, he joined General Joubert's force which invaded Natal. At the battle of Dundee he showed his powers. Ten days later Sir George White was driven back on Ladysmith, and a considerable section of his force was cut off and captured at Nicholson's Nek. To this success Botha's strategy had contributed much; but he was given no definite command until Joubert was invalided, when he was chosen by the commandants to be Acting Assistant-General of the Boer Army opposed to Buller. So it came about that with an army of 6,000 he defeated Buller's 18,000 at Colenso, and recaptured Spion Kop after the disastrous British withdrawal.

Imagination of the born General.

When Lord Robert's victorious advance had drawn off the main Boer force, and Botha with insufficient troops was unable to prevent the relief of Ladysmith, he fought a last gallant but unsuccessful action at Pieters Hill, and, with Lukas Meyer, withdrew his unbroken army from Natal to take the defensive in the Transvaal. The war had entered upon a new phase. Botha distributed his commandos over the country, as far as possible in their own districts, so that smallness of numbers might be made up for by intimacy with the country. He shared the hardships of his men, hungry, raged, for ever on the move, now pursued, now pursuing, leading a life of excitement, adventure, hairbreadth escapes and sudden swoops upon the enemy's forces. He is said never to have used a map; he had no scientific training; but he had the veldman's instinctive knowledge of the country—its water, its distances, its strategic opportunities—and he had the imagination of the born general who knows, before he sees it, what is behind the further hill. He proved it again and again in the long guerrilla warfare against the British; he proved it afresh in 1915, when fighting for Britain in German South-West Africa.

His qualities as a statesman stood out with equal clearness when it became a question of peace. As long as there was the faintest chance of harrying the British until they were ready to grant terms guaranteeing the independence of his country, no one could be more unyielding than Botha. Though several times nearly captured, he fought on right through 1901. His wife, during that year, was sent to him again and again by Lord Kitchener with overtures of peace, but the terms never included independence. It was only when a Kaffir rising threatened and famine stared him in the face, that he judged it right to surrender on terms and so save his race from extinction.

It needed all his powers of persuasion to win over Steyn and De Wet and the party who were for fighting to the bitter end. But at last, at Vereeniging, he convicted them that bitter end had indeed come. "What is the bitter end?" he said. "Is it to come when all of us are either banished or in our graves? . . . No other nation in the world would have fought as our nation has done! Shall such nation perish?" Supported by Smuts and De la Rey, he carried his point even with D. Wet, the last to give way, and on May 31, 1902, he signed with Lord Kitchner the treaty of peace. "We are good friends now," said Kitchener, holding out his hand to General Botha, and the friendship thus sealed between the two nations has endured.

Hard work for his country.

For the next four years Botha worked hard for the preservation of his nation. True, he held aloof from Lord Milner's work of reconstruction, and refused a seat on his Executive Council. But Milner had no gift for conciliation, and the Boer Generals—Smuts and De la Rey as well as Botha—had no belief in his proconsular type of government. They preferred to go to Europe to appeal to the Colonial Secretary direct for a generous measure of relief for their countrymen. They visited other European countries and issued an appeal to the civilized world; but the response was disappointing and compared unfavourably with the British Government's grant. Either this fact, or the friendly attitude of the London populace, had an undeniable effect, which was added by King Edwad VII's kindly reception of them at Buckingham Palace. They returned to South Africa better disposed to Great Britain and to Chamberlain in particular but they would take no part in the Transvaal administration until they should be able to do so as the elected representatives of their people.

The Transvaal had, indeed been promised representative institutions, but no date had been fixed. Meanwhile Milner's reforms were expensive, his Chinese labour policy was unpopular, and Boer and Briton alike began to revolt against the idea that a British colony could not be trusted to manage its own internal affairs. When Lyttelton succeeded Chamberlain a Constitution, conceding representative government, was offered, and Lord Selborne was sent out in Milner's place to try to make it acceptable to the Boers. Whether he could have succeeded is very doubtful; but before he had time to find out, the general election at home had brought Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman into power, and the Transvaal and Orange Free State were at once promised full self-government.

Premier of the Transvaal.

It was a bold experiment, fully justified by its results, and fortunate in bringing together Selborne and Botha into an effective working partnership. The two men understood each other from the first. Their mutual love of agriculture had much to do with it. Botha is essentially a progressive farmer, not so far removed in tastes, habit and outlook from the English yeomen farmers and country gentlemen. He had become the leader of "Het Volk," the progressive national party in the Transvaal, and this party secured a clear majority over all other parties at the first election under the new Constitution. Selborne, therefore, called upon him to form the first Transvaal Government. He chose as his chief lieutenant General Smuts, the brilliant lawyer and soldier, who possessed the culture and expert knowledge of law and history which he himself lacked.

The two men were admirably fitted to supplement one another, Botha supplying the patient common sense and sagacity, Smuts the fire and the initiative. The Cabinet as a whole was Progressive, a fact which awoke some discontent amongst the "back veld" Boers, and Botha ran some risk of increasing his unpopularity with that element by the journey to England which he was at once obliged to take to attend the Imperial Conference of 1907. But he increased his knowledge of England and won additional respect from Englishmen. He had, moreover, a notable conversation with Lord Haldane on imperial defence, which bore fruit four years later in the South Africa Defence Act, an Act which gave Botha his chance to save South Africa for the Empire in 1915.

On his return two immediate tasks awaited him—the repatriation of the Chinese, and the revision and reduction of Lord Milner's expensive Civil Service. The first won him the hostility of the mine-owners; but one of them, Sir J. B. Robinson, rallied to his side and intimated his readiness, if necessary, to help the Government to run the mines themselves with white and native labour. The threat was enough. The mine-owners had no desire to see the mines taken over, even temporarily. The "indispensable" Chinese were dispensed with, and Botha's ascendancy was secured. With the Civil Service Botha was wise enough to go gently. He retained the best of the English men, but set himself gradually to fill vacancies with Tranvaals, though steraly discouraging any attempt to make office a family affair.

Keen interest in progressive farming.

In the domain of agriculture he approved and continued many of Milner's improvements, especially the model farms, the supply of stock and seed, and the laboratory and experimental work. He kept the Department of Agriculture in his own hands, and gave his keen interest if progressive farming full play. He even went farther than Milner, for he sent number of young Boers to Canada and America to learn new methods of farming, so that on their return they might put new life into the veld.

From the first, too, he directed his mind to the great question of South Africa Union. There already existed common agreements between the South Africa States as to railways and customs; but the renewal of these agreements, as they periodically expired, always brought about a situation of tension. Portugal, with her railway to Delagoa Bay, stood ready to profit by any disunion between the colonies, and at any moment the recalcitrance of one colony might involve the rest in war. Lord Selborne realized this on his arrival in South Africa in 1907 when, as Premier, he had to renew the agreements. In May 1908 the danger became even clearer, for the Railways and Customs Conference, called together at Pretoria, failed to agree. It passed, however, two eminently sane resolutions, one in favour of South Africa Union, and the other in favour of a Convention to bring it about. In the meantime it decided to continue the existing agreements for a year, until the colonial Parliaments had had time to consider these resolutions.

The Convention thus foreshadowed assembled in October 1908 at Durban in Natal. Botha and Smuts were among the Transvaal delegates; Merriman and Jameson came from the Cape; Hertzog, Steyn and De Wet from the Orange Free State. Lord de Villiers, the Chief Justice of the Cape, presided, with Steyn as Vice-President. Botha played conspicuous part, speaking always in Dutch and as a Dutchman but pressing upon his fellow-delegates his strong conviction that henceforth there should be neither British nor Dutch, but only South Africans. He made on lifelong ally, and that his former enemy Starr Jameson, the representative of the British Loyalists. The two worked hand in hand for the cause of Union, and in May 1909 the draft Act was signed and sent to England to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. Botha went with it and returned to South Africa in 1910, there to receive the summons of Lord Gladstone, the new Governor, to form the first Union Ministry.

Premier of the Union.

His desire was to form a Coalition, the "Best Man," Ministry which could include Dr. Jameson. But Merriman and Sauer, who had just won the Cape election against Jameson's party, would have none of this, and it was also opposed by the Free State. He was obliged to stick to his own South African party. Merriman would not take office; but Sauer, Smuts and Hertzog were all included. A general election followed. Botha made the mistake of leaving a safe seat at Standerton and contesting East Pretoria. He was beaten and for a moment thought of resigning; but his part had a working majority, and he decided to persevere.

It was necessary for him to remove to Cape Town and to occupy Cecil Rhodes's beautiful home at Groote Schuur, bequeathed by Rhodes with prophetic vision as a home for the Premier of a Union Government. Almost immediately he had to go to England again for the 1911 Imperial Conference, where he spoke strongly against the proposal for establishing an Imperial Council to control the Dominions or against any similar attempt at premature and mistaken centralization. "Decentralization and liberty have done wonders," he said. "Let us be very careful before we in the slightest manner depart from that policy. It is co-operation and always better co-operation that we want." Has not General Smuts recently sounded the same note? And it was on this same visit that, at a dinner to celebrate the completion of the Union, Botha rose, after the toast of the King, and simply said, raising his glass, "To the Memory of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." Six years later General Smuts, speaking in London, paid a similar tribute to the creation of the Union: "I hope that when you draw up a calendar of Empire-builders you will not forget the name of Campbell-Bannerman—a wise man with profound feeling and profound political instinct, who achieved one of the wisest political settlements in the history of this nation."

Botha's work as Premier since the Union is notable for his handling of the native question, a grave difficulty where blacks stand to whites in a proportion of five to one. In Cape Colony, where the disproportion is much smaller, there was a tendency to support an equal franchise in Natal and the Transvaal such a policy would have been an active danger. Botha, like Rhodes, held out for an educational test, a measure which helped to solve the difficulties between Natal and the Indian Government over the question of admitting or excluding coolie labour. It was largely due to Botha that Lord Gladstone's suggestion of a Commission to deal with the matters in dispute was accepted, and it was he who persuaded Natal to agree to the Commission's findings.

He had before this, in 1912, to deal with a serious Cabinet crisis occasioned by General Hertzog's opposition to the proposal of an enlarged contribution from South Africa to the Imperial Navy. Botha favoured a South African Navy for defence purposes; Hertzog regarded this as a concession to Jingoism. Botha called on Hertzog to resign, since the Cabinet could not speak with an uncertain voice refused. The Botha resigned himself Hertzog, self; but Lord Gladstone, after accepting his resignation, at once asked him to form a new Cabinet. He did so, omitting Hertzog, who thenceforth made himself the leader of the malcontents, especially in the Free State, which had never accepted British rule as heartily as the Transvaal. At a great meeting of the South African party De Wet moved what was in effect a vote of censure on Botha. For a time the issue was in doubt; but before the Congress separated a vote had to be taken, and Botha's party won by 131 to 90. The enmity, however, still smouldered. It burst out again in 1914, when Hertzog once more opposed Botha on the question of South Africa participation in Britain's wars; and the ill-feeling which he had helped to inspire bore bitter fruit in the rebellion of Maritz, De Wet and De la Rey.

In the interval an acute Labour crisis had occurred in the Transvaal, needing firm and skilful handling. There had for long been discontent in the mines. It came to a head when the Commission of Inquiry into miners' phthisis issued its report and revealed the terrible proportion of 30 per cent. of the workers already infected. A tactless new manager in the New Kleinfontein Mine brought about a local strike in May 1913. A few weeks later the men on strike suddenly attacked the other mines, called out the white men still at work, and threatened the natives with dynamite. Smuts was Minister of the Interior, and the story of the measures taken belongs to his record rather than to Botha's, for Botha was not consulted till after the event. But when the strike fever had spread to all other workers, and Johannesburg lay at the mercy of an armed mob, Botha accompanied Smuts from Pretoria and, regardless of personal risk, brought his unequalled powers of persuasion to bear upon the strike leaders. He has a genius for peace-making and he effected a settlement, though six months later the trouble broke out again. Again he motored to Johannesburg, and, when armed strikers threatened him, he calmly replied: "Shoot, if you like: but remember I have come to make peace, and if you shoot me there will be no peace." The pistols were instantly lowered.

War with Germany.

He was away in Rhodesia on a holiday when war broke out between England and Germany. Returning to Pretoria at once, he summoned a Cabinet and cabled to London that, if the Imperial troops were needed at home, they could be withdrawn for South Africa could defend herself. The British Government replied by asking Botha whether South Africa could also take the offensive and seize the wireless station in German South-West Africa. Botha did not a hesitate for a movement. He faced even the tragic possibility of South African treachery with undaunted courage. He knew what Hertzog would say to such an aggressive policy; but he came before the Union Parliament with the statement that the Germans were already massed on the borders, and that to defend South Africa, South Africa must be prepared to attack. There was no response to be made to Great Britain but one of unswerving loyalty "the road of treason was an unknown road among the Dutch and English-speaking of South Africa."

Unfortunately there were some who knew the roads which Germany had expected so many to tread. The standard of revolt was raised by Colonel Solomon Maritz, a Cape Dutchman who had served with the Germans against the Hereros. Immediately upon this General Beyers resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force, and sent an invitation to General De la Rey to meet him at Pretoria. Whist both were motoring back to Johannesburg on September 15th, the car was [illegible] and, as it did not instantly stop, [illegible] fired, killing De la Rey on the [illegible] all rebellious intention; spot. Beyers de[illegible]ies of rebels under but within a month [illegible] had taken the Maritz, Beyers and De Wet [illegible] proclaimed field. On October 12th Botha martial law; on October 28th he marched out of Pretoria and routed Beyers and his commando at Rustenburg. He followed up this success by blow after blow against the rebel commandos in the Transvaal, and by the end of November all the leaders had been put to flight or captured. Beyers was afterwards drowned crossing the Vaal River. We Wet held out longest; but the us[illegible] armed motor cars had revolutionized even veld war[illegible]are. For a time De Wet eluded them; but, moving [illegible]ght and left, they circled round his [illegible]orce and in the early dawn of a late November morning crept round the farmhouse where the old warrior slept, exhausted. De Wet was Botha's prisoner.

At last Botha was free for the [illegible] of German territory. Without his tremendous personal influence it might have been difficult to get the burgher troops to serve outside their own country. But "Louis Botha says so" was enough for most of the commandos. Just as this absolute trust in him kept the Boers in the field in 1902, so it drew them after him into the German-African desert in 1915. The existence of this waterless desert was the great difficulty of the campaign. It was necessary to move fast, to strike hard and to strike quickly. Botha made great use of his armoured cars belonging to a Royal Naval Armoured Car Division. Even at the sea-base, Walfisch Bay, there is no supply of fresh water. Every drop has to be condensed from sea water. Inland are rolling sand dunes, volcanic rock and desolation; the only roads are dried-up water courses the water holes few and far between contain a brackish fluid fruitful in stomach trouble. Botha pushed on ahead of his supplies, using a hastily repaired narrow-gauge railway as far as it would carry, but moving to fast—196 miles in five days—that the Germans were kept continually on the run. Finally he manoeuvred his armoured cars in his favourite double-flank movement, encircling the German force in a gigantic pair of pincers, until, with their retreat cut off, they surrendered unconditionally. Only a commander with his experience dared have taken his risks, but he was justified by his results. He had added a quarter of a million square miles of territory to the Empire at a total cost in lives of 140 men.

When the German force lay absolutely at his mercy, it was suggested to Botha to annihilate them rather than wait for their surrender. His answer was characteristic. "No," said he, "for we shall have to live with their people afterward." Then, as always, he was looking to the future peace of South Africa.

He returned to face the turmoil of a general election and to tell his countrymen that "British South-West Africa" must be settled and cultivated by South Africans. There was still much ill-feeling amongst back-veld Boers of Hertzog's party. The contest was fought with great bitterness. Sometimes no chairman could be found to support Botha at his meetings in country district, but he became his own chairman and faced the hecklers undismayed. The result was a substantial majority—94 to 36—and at the close of 1915 Botha entered upon his second South African premiership. He signalized it by the release of De Wet, and he reaffirmed his devotion to British interests by preparing the East African expedition, which Smuts was to command.

Strong, burly, kind-hearted, Botha exercised a magnetic influence over the great majority of his fellow-countrymen. He looked like a well-to-do farmer, and he lived, even at Groote Schuur, the simple, early-rising, healthy life of the man born in the country. Public affairs came first with him; but he was jovial, good-humoured, and given to hospitality. Bridge was his favourite recreation, farming his faviurite pursuit. From the natives he learned to be a patient listener, slow in debate, letting other speakers state their case and then answering with some wise homely saw, expressed in the vernacular. Sparing in words, strong in deeds, such was Louis Botha, still the greatest soldier and statesman hat South Africa has produced.

CARGO OF S.S. MARIENBAD.

A GOVT PRESS NOTE STATES:—

A GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE STATES:—

With reference to the Press Communiqué dated the 30th April 1918, intimating that proceedings have been instituted in the French Prize Court in regard to the cargo of the Austrian Lloyd s.s. Marienbad which was seized by the French Naval Forces, it is hereby notified for general information that the cargo in question has been condemned. Interested parties may enter appeal up to the 4th October 1919.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretary of the Shikshanonnati Mandel has issued the following appeal to the public for funds:—

The Shikshanonnati Mandal i.e., the society for promotion of education has been stared with the objects promoting education among the masses. The ignorance and illiteracy in the country is, as is well-known, so deep and wide spread that all the agencies, that can do some thing to remove it, have enough work to spare for the organisers of the Shikshanonnati Mandal to do. The above Mandal has been with very limited resources at its disposal doing all that it can for educating back-ward classes of this city. At present, the Mandal is conducting 2 free Night Schools, one at Municipal Boys School, Lower Parel and the other at Angrewadi, Girgaum Back Road (in the Municipal School) where education is given upto III Standard. It has also opened a Free Reading Room at Ambewadi, Girgaum.

The Mandal now feels justified in coming forward to appeal to the generous and patriotic who feel for the welfare of the country, to come to its help in carrying out the work which its members with slender resources have so far performed with so much sacrifice.

Volunteers of the Mandal will come to your doors as usual on the coming auspicious Ganesh Chaturthi Day to ask for your kind support towards the holy cause of education which the Mandal has undertaken with the above-said motive and you are humbly requested to contribute your mite to it.

PEACE CELEBRATION AND BONUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I venture upon to trespass on your generosity and request [illegible] in one of the some space for the follow[illegible]ed organ?

Now that the Peace-treaty has [illegible] and the whole world is enjoying [illegible]. Why, then in the shape of its celebration, [illegible] we, the clerks and workmen of [illegible]city? profession, should not enjoy such opportu[illegible] But this depends on others. Can't the [illegible] mercantile firms, mill-owners and others, who have added lacs and lacs of rupees to their huge and swelling profits, under our toils, afford their humble servants to grant the Celebration-bonus (at least a month's salary)? I am sure that such granting of bonus is to them as "some drops in the ocean". Here I may say that the above is not pertaining to those who have already made their [illegible]its in this respect. Let us see.—Yours, etc.,

"DEPRIVED."

AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

sance. A notice under Section 394 (1) (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act has been served on the Company, prohibiting them from using, without a license, any part of the premises not already built on as a workshop or for the repairs of motor cars. The Company have been warned that a temporary license, if applied for, will be granted to use the open space as a workshop or for the repairs or assembling of motor cars only, subject to the following conditions:—

1. No work should be carried out except the assembling or replacement of manufactured parts for motor vehicles.
2. Sheet plate or blacksmith's work should not be permitted
3. No machinery to be installed outside the original workshop
4. Work to be carried out only between the hours of 6 a.m., and 8 p.m., Standard Time.

As to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3444, dated the 30th July last, for warding for my remarks copy of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.'s letter, dated the 22nd July 1919, I have the honour to say that no such shed as alleged therein has been constructed by the Ford Automobile Company during the last few days. The fact is that the existing roof over a lean-to shed, for which permission was obtained, has been extended as a protection against rain over the forges at the back of the show rooms and over the wall in the rear of the forges. This was done about six weeks ago."

In a letter to the Corporation, dated the 8th August 1919, Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, forwarded in continuation of their letter, dated the 22nd July 1919, copy of a letter, dated the 8th August 1919, addressed to their client Mr. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy, Managing Trustee of the Vatchaghandy Fire Temple, by the head priest in charge of the temple, in which attention was invited to the noise caused by the hammering and testing of motor engines and the nuisance caused by the smoke emanating from the furnaces on the premises of the Ford Automobile Co., and it was stated that "where there were two portable furnaces under the small shed, three additional pucca brick built furnaces are now built touching the new screen wall which is covered over with a large roof, thus making the existing forge more than double in size."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved that the Solicitors be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Mr. Dabholkar said the nuisance had recently been greatly reduced and at present it was probably almost nil.

Dr. M. C. Jaffe seconded the proposition.

NUISANCE STILL INTOLERABLE.

Dr. Master said, he was told that the nuisance was still intolerable. He moved as an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that no license should be granted to the Ford Automobile Company but action taken against them under Section 394 (d) (ii), and that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to para 2 of the Corporation Resolution No. 2446 dated the 26th June 1919, and he be requested to submit the report therein asked for at an early date.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, seconding the amendment, said the impression in the public mind was that this sort of thing was allowed to go on because it was a European firm. He requested the Commissioner to bear in mind the fact that a large number of Councillors had expressed an opinion very strongly regarding the question of the nuisance and it should not now be allowed to drift on.

Mr Anstey said, he had authority for saying that the Company were removing their workshop to Worli in the early part of September, and that no repairs of the nature completed of could therefore be made at the present spot after that.

Mr. M. Kamdar asked Mr. Master to accept as a rider "or any other section of any other act" to the amendment.

Dr. Master agreed to this.

Mr. Kamdar said he was sorry he had to criticise on the subject again. The Commissioner was asked to report on the steps he had taken up to 20th June. But he had not done that, or anything else in the matter. He had failed to understand the plain meaning of the resolution that was passed by the Corporation. He had laid himself open to the charge that either he had flouted the deliberate and considered opinion of the house or that he had failed to understand them. But there was no way for the Commissioner to misunderstand their instructions. He had hopelessly failed to do the two things that were asked of him. The speaker did not wish stronger expressions than the needs of the case required. If the Corporation looked at the report, they would find that Mr. Monie had absolutely failed to report in the manner he was required and on the other hand he had taken steps to perpetuate the nuisance. It was time for the Commissioner as well as the Standing Committee, for whom they had the greatest respect, to know they were very much mistaken if they thought they could flout the wishes of the house in that flagrant manner. The Commissioner had laid himself open to the charge of introducing a racial element in this matter, simply because the Ford firm were a European concern. The Commissioner was in duty bound to work in co-operation with the house and to listen to their wishes and obey their orders for the bettering of the city.

DELIBERATE DELAY.

Dr. Cursetji Jehangir said, the Commissioner had deliberately delayed the matter until a great deal of resentment had been created in the minds of the Corporation had been given such treatment. They had feared, they were a ment because, he it was time that the European firm and it that it was the Commissioner realised [illegible] to do, most improper thing for [illegible]

INDIAN INDENTURES IN FIJI.

IMMEDIATE CANCELLATION ORDED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha resolved at its meeting that the following telegram be sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

"The executive committee of the Mahajana Sabha view with grave concern, the news of the postponement of the cancellation of Indian indentures by the Government of Fiji. The Committee strongly urges upon H. E. the Viceroy to take such steps as may be necessary to get the indentures immediately cancelled."

Mr. S. C. Dhondy was very much surprised at the way both the Standing Committee and the Commissioner had treated the whole matter. He should have liked to know what the Europeans or Hindus community would have done if there were such a nuisance near their church or temple. He very much regretted that there should be such a differential treatment in the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ALSO TO BE BLAMED.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not know why a racial question should be introduced in the discussion. The nuisance was undoubted and it was regrettable that it could not be put right before, but the Corporation were not the only body to be blamed in the matter. The Improvement Trust must take their proper share of the blame. The Corporation could only proceed if the Company created a nuisance of which a court of law could take cognisance. But the Trust were the lessees in the case and they could do more. The Company were doing what was absolutely unauthorised, and the Trust had shown the most reprehensible disregard for the feelings of the people. But in view of what Mr. Anstey had said about the Company, the speaker thought no good purpose would be served by launching prosecution. He moved as an amendment that action should only be taken if it (Ford Company) did not remove the shop by the middle of September.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded and said the nuisance should be abated as soon as possible.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said, there was a difference of opinion when the matter was sent to the lawyers of the Improvement Trust, but they had now decided to take immediate steps, and to file an ejectment suit if necessary. That was the only thing the Trust could do and they were beat upon doing something for the residents of the locality.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said, the Trust had done everything in their power to remove the nuisance.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought that the matter should be taken up immediately. The ejectment suit might not be decided for another two years and more and were the Corporation to keep quiet in the meantime? It was no use delaying the matter, as the nuisance was great, particularly to the Parsi temple, which was near-by.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, regretted that the question was discussed from the racial standpoint. He would have taken as much interest in the matter whether there were a Parsi temple or a Hindu one. The Corporation had to admit that the nuisance had abated a great deal now, since the Company stopped doing military work. The Standing Committee were not only doing their duty, but a great deal in addition. Mr. Dhondy, who was so careful now to trot forth before the Corporation the nuisance caused by the workshop had forgotten, what he had thought about the Kikabhoy Building. Although the whole Corporation had thought then that the nuisance was there, although many of the members had personally visited the spot and were of the opinion that the nuisance existed, Mr. Dhondy had then come before them to say that there was no nuisance. So much for his anxiety to abate a nuisance. The owner of the Kikabhoy Building was subsequently brought before a Magistrate, and fined for the nuisance, yet Mr. Dhondy persisted that there was no nuisance.

Mr. Dhondy objected to this and asked Mr. Dabholkar not to pass such unnecessary remarks.

Continuing, Mr. Dabholkar said, the Standing Committee were doing their best in the matter irrespective of racial question, and the nuisance was very much lessened.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Mr. Mody's amendment that action should be taken only if the nuisance were not removed after the 15th September, was then passed by the Corporation.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Non-Official Members' Association of the Bombay Legislative Council, asking for their opinion on the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking which would come up for consideration at the September meeting of the Council.

Lt.-Col. Gidney moved that the Corporation approved of the legislation proposed. He said, after dilating on the evils of juvenile smoking, that it was only proper that this Presidency should keep abreast of other provinces in India, where similar legislation had been passed.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

KAIRA AND AFTER.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S BLUNDER AND BAD REASONING.

HON. MR. PAREKH'S ANALYSIS.

In the following article the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh examines the Despatch of the Government of Bombay on Sir Sankaran Nair's Note on the Kaira situation of 1917-18. In his opinion, the statement of facts in the Despatch is not accurate. He also demonstrates the futility and inaccuracy of the reasoning, by which the Bombay Government arrived at their conclusions in connection with the very important question of principle of suspending the collection of revenue when a severe calamity has destroyed or materially injured crops over a large area of the country:—

In the first instance, I shall state a few important facts.

A number of publicists who have studied the question are of opinion that the soil in the five of the six districts of Gujarat, excluding the Panch Mahals, is over assessed. As a result of over-assesment they attribute the serious deterioration in the conditions of the Matar Taluka, which has been going from bad to worse during the last 40 years. The circumance that large areas of culturable land remained unoccupied upto recently when the abnormal increase in the price of cotton created a demand for them also supports this view.

It is, however, impossible in the course of a newspaper article to discuss adequately the question of the over-assesment of Kaira—nor is it necessary for my comments on the Government Despatch. It is sufficient for my purpose to accept the conclusion of the Famine Commission Report of 1901, that the Gujrat districts, except the Panch Mahals, are fully assessed, the assessment being 20 per cent. of the average annual yield of the soil.

Bajri is the staple crop of the district. The figures of average percentages of the areas sown with the different descriptions of foodstuffs as shown by the Season and Crop Reports of the 5 years succeeding the famine of 1911-12 (1912-13 to 1916-17) are to the effect that the average area sown with foodstuffs during these years was 75 petr cent. of which 29 per cent. represents Bajri, 8 per cent. rice, and 7 per cent. Ragi.

The Kaira district represents a population of 6,91,744 of which 2,66.700 are Dharalas and 14,179 are Vaghris. One of the Collectors of the district who had considerable experience of it, not long ago described the Dharala character in the following terms:—"So long as he can find an easy means to gratify his drink habit, they will continue to be a lazy and listless class, who care nothing for agriculture or self-improvement, but prefer to lose themselves in the backwash of the tide of civilization. The Dharala of to-day though he can get excellent wages as a labourer refuses to work oftener than necessary for his bare maintenance. Agriculture suffers so much in this district, not because numerically speaking we are short of labourer, but because even those who can work, refuse to do so, except by fits and starts. Even when a Dharala cultivates his own land, he cannot be bothered to spend more labour than is absolutely necessary to raise a crop sufficient for eking out existence. It is no good trying to persuade him that with a little labour, a little more weeding, a little more care taken of his cattle, he could get double the crop."

An Official Ob session.

It is well-known that the Bombay Civilians have been quite obsessed with the idea of the sanctity of the Survey contract and they have uniformly opposed any relaxation in the rigidity of collections. In their opinion, no amount of distress justified suspension of collection or remission of the Government demand. It did not matter to them whether this rigidity forced the agriculturists to incur debts which they could never repay, or to sell or mortgage their fields, to sell their agricultural stock, or disabled them from purchasing food for their family or fodder for their cattle. Suspension of collection and the remission of Government demand had till 1907 no place in the Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency.

The Famine Commission of 1882 strongly commented on the policy which was the result of this view. There were other enquiries at which the Bombay Civilians stuck to their views and would not agree to make any relaxation in the rigidity of collections. This matter then came before the Famine Commission of 1901.

The Commission, after the most careful enquiries, arrived at the following conclusions in connection with the want of elasticity in the Bombay System:—

(a) "Where settlements are made for long period of years an average moderate demand should be fixed, which should not vary with the ordinary fluctuations of the seasons, but should be paid in good and bad years alike. But this applies to moderate fluctuations only and not to years of extraordinary draughts or to cases of total or almost total destruction of the crops which ensues from this or any other calamity."

(b) "The true principle of leniency is that nobody should be forced in such seasons as these to borrow in order to pay the land revenue but that all who can pay without borrowing should do so".

(c) "Whether the assessment be moderate or full, we have no doubt that it cannot be collected in short years without forcing the ryots into debts."

(d) "It has been proved by experience in all provinces that that the cultivators fail to lay by from the surplus of good years a sufficiency to meet their obligations when bad years come."

(e) "In every country the small farmer whose capital is sunk in his land and his stock is usually short of ready money when crops are deficient."

(f) "This want of ready money is perilously aggravated in India by the total absence of ordinary provisions to encourage thrift and secure safe borrowing. Consequently there is in adverse years peculiar need in India in the elasticity of the demands made on the cultivator whether it be revenue or rent. Unless, therefore, provision for suspension or remission of revenue and rent be an integral part of the system, the cultivator will be forced to borrow on conditions incompatible with his solvency and independence."

"Sacredness of Settlement Contract."

In due course, the Report of the Famine Commission of 1901 came on for the consideration of the Government of India. In the direction of making the collection of the Government Land Revenue more elastic, they completely endorsed the conclusions of the Famine Commission and laid down principles for the guidance of local Governments and Administrations in order that local rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue be framed in conformity thereto. The following passage from the Resolution has an important bearing on the present question and is, therefore, quoted:—"The system of suspension and remission is indeed to *be adopted as an integral part* of the revenue policy of the State, but it is to be recognised as a measure purely of grace and not of right, to be exercised purely in exceptional cases so severe as to justify and necessitate a relaxation of the Settlement Contract." * * * *"They recognise, however, that in* all cases it is unwise even in the interest of their *own revenue to insist absolutely upon what has been termed the sacredness of the Settlement Contract or to call upon the cultivator to pay the revenue or rent in all circumstances, however unfavourable*; that while it is wholesome and legitimate to expect him to be able to meet the fixed demands in years when the crops barely suffice for his own sustenance; and that payments should not be enforced under conditions which would compel a cultivator of ordinary care and prudence to imperil his future solvency to meet them."

Principles of Remission and Suspensions.

I will mention below a few of the principles laid down by the Government of India, that have bearing on the subject under discussion:—

(a) "In dealing with widespread calamities it is essential that relief given should be prompt and if due promptitude is to be ensured, it is obvious that anything like a field to field enquiry is impossible. It is essential that if the suspension is to have its full beneficial effect, the amount to be suspended should be settled and that the decision to suspend should be communicated to those who would otherwise have to pay rent or revenue, before the day on which payment becomes due. The Government of India strongly object to the system of merely abstaining to collect without any declaration about the amount to be suspended. The uncertainty is paralysing and the system penalises the good revenue payer who pays up promptly, (often at a sacrifice greater than he may have been expected to accept), while the bad revenue payer defers payment in the hope of suspension and when the orders issue, the money that might have been paid to Government without inconvenience has disappeared. It is hopeless to look for punctuality where this system obtains. The great essential is to let the people know how much they have to pay and the landlords and officials how much they have to collect, before the process of collection begins."

(b) The principles laid down in the Resolution should apply generally to all cases of relief of distress which is caused by local calamities such as floods, hailstorms and the like.

(c) The Government of India suggest the following scale of relief in the event of total or partial failure of crops:—

Crop 16 annas normal—Degree of relief.
6 annas and less than 8 annas—25 p. c.
4 annas and less than 6 annas—50 p. c.
Less than 4 annas—100 p. c.

An Incident Recalled.

When the question of relaxation of the rigidity of the Revenue demands was under consideration, there occurred in the Bombay Presidency certain incidents which could not but have operated on the Bombay Government to reconsider for itself the effect of its policy. During the prevalence of the Famine of 1899-1900, complaints were made in the newspapers about oppressive and irregular practices resorted to by Government officials in recovering the Government demands from the agriculturists of two of the Gujarat districts—Broach and Surat. Some of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council referred to this question during the Budget debate of 1899-1900. But Government denied the correctness of these allegations in the absence of any evidence to support them. After this one of the gentlemen who made the allegations proceeded to the districts and took down the statements of a large number of witnesses and placed the same before Government. Government thereupon appointed Mr. E. Machonochie of the Indian Civil Service, a special officer for enquiry into this matter. Mr. Machonochie examined many witnesses, recorded a number of documents and submitted to Government a report in which he held a large number of allegations about the oppressive and irregular practices of the revenue officers established. Though the Bombay Government did not accept all the conclusions of Mr. Machonochie, it accepted some of them, and found that in several matters irregular practices had been introduced in the recovery of the revenue demands.

In 1907 the Government of Bombay framed and issued its rules of suspensions of collection and the remission of Government dues in conformity with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

Government Case.

The Bombay Government Despatch commences with the following statement:—The Kaira agitation arose out of the land revenue demand for the year 1917-18. Prior to this the *revenue condition of the district was excellent*, revenue suspensions from previous years being nil in the three talukas to which the crop failure of 1917-18 was practically confined. The following statement of facts will shew to what extent the assumption of the excellent revenue condition of the district is justified.

(a) The year 1911-12 was a famine year. The Land Administration Report Part I for the year says as follows:—"As a result of such extremely unpropitious season, the Kharif crops of three Northern districts of the Division yielded almost nothing."

Part II of the same Report says as follows:—"The season of 1911 was most unhappy for the 3 Northern districts of the Division. Actual famine was declared in the Panch Mahals. Conditions in Ahmedabad and Kaira were apparently *as bad as in the Panch Mahals*, but the people of the two districts drew to such an extent on their own resources and those placed at their disposal by Government that famine had not to be declared in them."

(b) The conditions of 1912-13 are depicted in the following extract from the Land Revenue Administration Report of that year:—"The Monsoon set in towards the end of June and heavy rains fell every where in July and August. The rains, however, ceased abruptly and converted what might have been bumper crop in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals into nearly a fair one."

(c) The season of 1913-14 was much similar for Kaira to that of 1912-13. The Special remarks for the year are:—"Excessive rainfall reduced the outturn of all Kharif crops." "There would have been a bumper Rabi crop but for the failure of the late rains. It also appears that rats appeared in this year and their ravages materially reduced the output."

(d) The season of 1914-15 was somewhat better than its predecessor. The Kharif and Rabi crops were normal except that Bajri suffered from too much moisture. The Bajri crop was stunted. In this year also rats appeared in parts of the Kaira District.

(e) In the year 1915-16 the rainfall was insufficient and badly distributed. The observation in the report about the Kaira district is:—"The deficiency was greatest in the Kaira district where the average of the season was about 12½ inches as compared with the normal of about 35 inches. In Kaira there was a complete failure over a large tract of the country." "The rice crop was a total failure." In this year the Collector had to give orders for suspending the collection of revenue over a large part of the district.

(f) The rainfall of 1916 is described as timely, sufficient and well distributed. This statement about the character of the season of the year is followed by the following passage:—"Continuous rain during these two months (August and September) at the same time marred the prospects of a bumper crop and did damage to Bajri in Kaira. The heavy rain of the last week of October, although it facilitated the sowing of Rabi crops, did much damage to the crops that had just been reaped and were lying on the threshing floors." "The fodder also became wet and more useless." Then, "there were light to heavy showers in February in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts. They did some damage to the crops." Then in reference to the May rain it is said as follows—"In Kaira it (the May rain) was accompanied. It caused substantial damage to trees and buildings in Kapadvanj an Mehmudabad."

Unjustified.

The Despatch of the Bombay Government lays stress in the circumstances that revenue suspensions from previous years were nil in three talukas of the district. Appendix V of the Land Administration Report of 1916-17, to some extent, throws light on the conditions under which the demands of the year and suspended demands of the previous years were collected in that year. Notices to the extent of 2,051 were issued. Chothai penalty was ordered to be levied from 204 Kabjadars. Moveable property of 140 Kabjedars was distrained for recovering dues to the extent of Rs. 5,685. The circumstance that the distrained property of so many people fetched only Rs. 242 i.e. about Re. 1-11 per head, shews that this form of coercion must have been applied against the poorest of the poor. In 45 cases holdings were forfeited to the extent of 93 acres, the average area of each forfeited holding holding being 2 acres and 2 gunthas; this shews also that the money did not come easily but considerable pressure had been used. Who knows how much debt had to be incurred, how many agriculturists had to mortgage or sell their holdings, how many plough and milch cattle had to be disposed of, and how many families and cattle had to be underfed in order that no suspended revenue remained to be wiped off under the suspension and remission rules published by Government.

What is the explanation of this exceptional phenomenon? The explanation is given at page 6 Part II of the Land Administration Report of the year, which is as follows:—

"There is an appreciable increase in the number of coercive processes issued in the Kaira District which is accounted for by the fact that nearly two years' land revenue had to be recovered, during the year under report and that ordinarily in a year following that in which suspensions had to be granted, greater use of compulsion has to be made as many Dharala cultivators in that district still appear to believe that if they held out long enough Government would remit their suspended revenue."

With the conclusions of the Famine commissions before him, can any reasonable man believe that in a district fully assessed in a year following that in which the crops over the greater part of the district had failed, an ignorant lazy and improvident class of people, addicted to habits of drink and whose holdings were generally small and uneconomic, had in their hands sufficient to meet Government demands for 2 years, but they withheld its payment in order that in the following year Government would remit the suspended revenue?

In my opinion, one is not at all justified in saying of a district in which out of 6 years one was a year of complete famine, a second very nearly a famine year in which crops over the greater portion of the district failed, in which during 3 years crops were merely fair and only one year which can be called a good year by way of apology and in which large number of coercive processes had to be employed for recovering revenue, that its revenue condition was excellent.

The Troubles of Kaira.

But during these years the Kaira District did not only suffer from failure and insufficiency of crops. It suffered from several other unpropitious conditions. During these years the public health of this district was considerably under par. Plague and cholera raged during the whole period an carried away a portion of its population. Then as regards its most valuable agricultural property—plough and milch cattle—10 per cent. were lost in 1911-12. There was serious fodder difficulty in 1911-12. In 1915-16 fodder scarcity also occurred and during a part of the year it reached a very acute stage. During the whole period cattle epidemic in the form of underpest, foot and mouth disease and haemorragia Septicaema prevailed and carried off a large number of its cattle.

The years were particularly bad for the large Dharala population in the district. In 1911 Additional Police at a six monthly cost exceeding 1,700 was quartered on 26 Dharala villages and though the original term was of 6 months, the period was extended by subsequent notifications to two years. Additional police was also quartered on 10 or 12 other villages of Nadiad and Borsad. In 1911 again the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to the Dharala population of 55 villages and they had at the cost of considerable trouble, time and convenience daily to attend from their fields the Village Chowra for answering the Mukhi's roll-call. Then for 5 or 6 years they were considerably harassed by the Abkari police and the regular police for finding out whether they were illicity manufacturing or possessing liquor.

Now with reference to 1917, it will be found that Government themselves admit the following facts in their Press Note of 16th January 1918; (1) that owing to excessive rainfall in the later months of the monsoon, the Bajri crop was very considerably affected in portions of the Kaira district, (2) that bavto and kadra which formed the foodstuffs of the pooror classes were also affected though to a lesser extent, (3) that crops sown as a mixture with the above crops with the exception of *juvar* suffered from the ravages of rats, (4) in some places rice ready for harvesting was damaged by the late rains.

Official Hard-heartedness.

In this Presidency the revenue officers, from top to bottom, seldom realise that it is the interest of the State to prevent the agriculturists from suffering distress, incurring debts, burdening their estates and disposing of their cattle or underfeeding them. They are taught that when the district suffers from any widespread calamity it is not their interest to be just as between the Government and the cultivator and to carry out with a certain amount of strictness and impartiality the orders of Government in the matter of suspensions and remission, but they understand and believe that there is a conflict of interest as between Government and the land revenue-payers and that every concession given to the latter is a loss to the former. Talatis and circle inspectors feel that every effort to be just and impartial would bring them into the displeasure of their superiors. An official who earns for himself a reputation for want of sympathy and hard-heartedness will find all his other faults passed over. An official's efficiency is measured by the amount that he brings to the public treasury and the reputation of hardness of heart becomes to him a passport for opening his way to promotions and the improvement of his future prospects. In this way a rivalry is created in the bid for hard-heartedness. Officers that submit returns of appraisements which would justify a demand of concessions under the rules made by Government are chaffed as hunters of popularity. This condition of things leads to much larger appraisement in the anna valuation of the crops than circumstances justify. On the returns reaching the Taluka Headquarters, the Mamlatdar or the Aval Karkun without leaving the *Katchery* for a moment and without the slightest attempt at enquiry reproaches the Talati for making very low estimates and the return is given back to him and he is called upon to submit new returns with higher appraisements. I have known of many cases of this kind, but I have not yet heard of a case where the higher officer has pronounced the Talati's appraisement too high and recommended its lowering. In this manner incorrect returns are usually submitted to the Collector; and the Collector and his superiors are led to take a much rosier and brighter view of the agricultural conditions than are warranted by facts.

Assessment—Pure Guess work.

This system under which the head of a district remains ignorant of the real agricultural condition of his charge is supported by the existing method of making crop valuations. As observed by the Servants of India Society in their report of their enquiries into the Kaira District, it is pure guess-work. Government have made no rules and laid down no principles for the guidance of their officials in making appraisements. If ten persons made appraisement of the same crop without consulting each other, the probability is that they will come to ten different conclusions, and no test exists for finding which of these conclusions is correct. The absence of any principles for making appraisements and the circumstance that the officials of the Department, whose duty it is to make the collections, are the persons who make the appraisements and that their appraisements are treated as incontrovertible by Government are the main source during years of failure of crops of the most bitter differences between the ryots and the revenue officers of Government.

The agriculturists of the different villages shortly after they found that their crops had been destroyed, wholly or to a large extent, made applications to the Mamlatdars and other Taluka officials in which they intimated the extent of their loss and asked that officials be deputed to make the anna valuations, while the crops were standing. No notice was taken of these applications and they remained unheeded.

"Agitators" and Revenue Officials.

About this time there was established at Nadiad a branch of the Home Rule League. The members of the League went from village to village and addressed large masses of people of both sexes. As the Home Rule Leaguers constantly mentioned in their speeches that the officials of Government were not their *Ma-Bap*, their masters and protectors, but were merely their servants, and the tendency of their addresses always was to lower their prestige and position, and to bring them down from the pedestal to which they had been raised by the ignorant people—the League was much disliked by the official people and particularly by those of the Revenue Department. The members of the League thought that they would improve their position by offering assistance to the poor agriculturists of the district. The officials, on the other hand, misled their superiors by persuading them that there was no such failure of crops as to justify the giving of concessions under the Rules laid down by Government, but that the Home Rule League had started the agitation with the object of causing embarrassment in the recovery of the Government dues. The Government of Bombay was also persuaded by the officers that the agitation had been engineered by people from outside who wanted to embarrass Government. In their Press Note of 16th January, 1918, Government say as follows:—"We cannot allow the Revenue collection of Government in this rich and prosperous district to be interfered by a political agitation which has undoubtedly been instigated and in main is carried on from outside the district."

"Two Bombay Lawyers."

In connection with the deputation that waited on the Collector of Kaira, the despatch proceeds to state as follows:—"Shortly before he passed his final orders, *a deputation headed by two Bombay lawyers* waited on him on December 15, 1917." Obviously the expression "Bombay lawyers" was intended for me and my friend, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. We both of us were inhabitants of the Kaira district. I have been for over 22 years the elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council, returned by the Municipalities of the Northern Division, which included the Kaira district. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was similarly in 1917 an elected member of the Legislative Council, returned by the Local Boards of the Northern Division. We did not attend and head the deputation in our professional capacity of lawyers. We received no fees nor ever expected them for going to Kaira. We went there because the people invited us and because we deemed it our duty in the case of a widespread calamity which affected a whole district, to help them in placing their case before the officers of Government. We went over 20 villages, visited the fields, attended large public meetings at three places and collected a mass of written evidence which satisfied us that the agriculturists had a real and serious grievance. I have been at pains to find out why in the despatch I and the Hon. Mr. Patel were not mentioned by name or as two members of the Bombay Legislative Council. If not I, the Hon. Mr. Patel, was familiarly known at Simla. The only explanation of this circumstance that suggests itself to me is that Government wanted to imply that we were busybodies, inhabitants of Bombay, who had no interest whatever in the object of the deputation, and we joined it with the intention of creating difficulties in the administration. The mention of our names or our description as members of the Legislative Council would have prevented the acceptance of the insinuation that was intended. If this is the insinuation, I strongly protest against it as altogether baseless and malicious.

How they were misrepresented.

The despatch then proceeds to state that we alleged to to the Collector an almost entire failure of all crops and demanded immediate remission in a majority of cases and suspensions in full in others. This is quite incorrect. Our address to the Collector was a written one and it was read out to him. We mentioned the entire failure of Juvar and of Math, Mag and Val among pulses, except Tur and of Til. We said that the Bajri crop had failed almost entirely; we alleged that the yield of paddy would be 5 or 6 annas in some villages and it would be as low as 2 annas in some others; we put the yield of bavto at 2 annas, of Kodra at 2 or 3 annas, and we pointed several causes that would affect the yield of Tur, cotton, castor plants and tobacco. We merely placed before the Collector a true and correct result of our enquiries, according to the best of our lights. We asked remission at once of the land revenue demands from Dharalas, Waghri and Dhed and other backward class cultivators, and from agriculturists of other communities who paid revenue up to a particular amount, and we asked of all dues in reference to other class of cultivators to be suspended.

The despatch seems to imply that the failure of crops was confined only to three talukas of the district. The failure of crops occurred over all the talukas, though in Borsad and Anand it was a little less marked than in the other talukas.

The Gujrat Sabha.

The Gujarat Sabha has among its members many gentlemen of the highest respectability and position. Its membership was not confined to the inhabitants of Ahmedabad. Its constitution and objects authorised it to deal with matters relating to the whole of Gujarat and did not require it to confine its work to matters relating to Ahmedabad. The city of Ahmedabad has a large population of the inhabitants of the Kaira district and many of them were landholders of the Kaira district and members of the Gujarat Sabha. The circumstance that the headquarters of the Sabha was outside the Kaira district is no justification for treating its representation in the shabby manner adopted by the Commissioner and the Government of Bombay. As the situation was serious and the circumstances demanded the greatest urgency, I do not think that the Sabha was completely justified in approaching Government with petitions and telegrams. The Sabha quite knew what the Collector's order was. It knew also what the Commissioner's view was in the matter. The object of the representation would have been quite defeated if the Sabha instead of approaching Government had lost time in petitioning the Collector and the Commissioner, while the Revenue officers were busy launching coercive processes against the agriculturists with the object of forcing them to pay. It is a matter of great pity that Government should become so ticklish about the observance of unimportant formalities when the slightest delay would have brought the most disastrous consequences to the people whose cause the Sabha thought fit to advocate.

The despatch refers to certain matters in connection with Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is quite capable of defending himself and needs no help from me for his defence. Besides, I have no personal knowledge of the matters referred to in the despatch about him and if I made an effort to defend him, I would not be able to do him adequate justice.

How the Dues were Realised

The despatch refers to the principle of passive resistance, i.e., the right of disobeying laws which are repellant to the resister's conscience. Mr. Gandhi may be right or wrong. Assuming he was wrong, his action would be no justification for the previous orders of Government which are not supported by any existing rules.

The despatch refers to the circumstance that the bulk of the land revenue of 1917-18 was recovered; but this circumstance does not warrant any inference that the agriculturists met them out of their own resources. Admitting the correctness of the conclusions of the Famine Commission of 1901 and of the Government of India in their Resolutions, the majority of the Kaira agriculturists should have no resources of their own left and from the fact and the circumstance that during the year 1916-17 the Government dues for nearly two years were recovered after a considerable amount of coercion, it follows without saying that the solvency of numerous poor agricultural families was imperilled and considerable distress should have been caused to them by the pressure put on them on the part of Government officials to recover the demands of 1917-18 at the time that they were forced to pay. We have to thank the Government of India for their timely intervention which saved the district from further distress.

"Act of Grace."

I now refer to the argument that the giving of suspensions and remissions is an act of grace on the part of Government and not a matter of right to be demanded by the people and that the matter should rest altogether on the discretion of the Collector. But I urge that that discretion is not absolute and its exercise is subject to the policy prescribed by the Supreme Government and rules made by the local Government in pursuance thereof. The discretion vested in the Collector does not authorise him to ignore the policy laid down by the Supreme Government or the rules prescribed by the local Government. When the rules of local Government require the giving of concession under certain circumstances and when the circumstances come into existence, no Collector, not even the local Government can refuse it on arbitrary grounds. When the policy is departed from, or the rules violated every subject of the Crown, who is aggrieved thereby and the public at large, have a right to complain against the action.

Bombay Civilians' obstinacy.

The despatch further proceeds to say:—"Under the present system of fixed assessments, the assessee in accepting the periodical settlement for a term of years undertakes to pay that assessment in bad years no less than in good." This shows that the Bombay Civilian has not yet been able to give up his pet traditional theories. The Government of India has exploded it and shown that this principle only applies to ordinary fluctuations and not to cases of exceptional wide-spread calamities resulting in a considerable destruction of the crops. The Bombay Government itself abandoned the theory of the Civilians by framing its rules for giving concessions to agriculturists during exceptionally bad seasons.

34. Then in reference to the giving of an independent enquiry, I am very strongly of opinion that after the enquiries of myself and the Hon. Mr. Patel, of the Servants of India Society and Mr. M. K. Gandhi, which were conducted independently of each other, and which uniformly showed that the official appraisements had been considerably overestimated, no Government that did not attach an undue importance for maintaining the prestige of its subordinates and desired to save them from the unpleasant disclosures of an independent enquiry, that wanted to be just as between itself and the people placed under its protection, that cared for their present and future welfare and strove to see that they were contented and happy,

(Continued on page 11.)

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KAIRA AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

that desired that the indebtedness of its agriculturists should not increase and that they should not be rendered more helpless—would have refused it, but the Bombay Government allowed itself to be misled by the representation of its officers that Kaira was then a rich and prosperous district, and that the agitation was not due to economic causes produced by the failure of crops but was the result of a political movement instigated and mainly carried on from outside the district. If such an enquiry had been ordered, the agitation would have been ordered, the agitation would have stopped at once. If the result of the enquiry supported the official estimates, people would have been satisfied that they had no legitimate ground of complaint. If the result of the enquiry showed that the official appraisements were wrong, the people would have been saved from a most perilous position and the confidence of people in the sense of justice of the British Government would have considerably increased.

Bombay Government in the wrong.

I now approach the main question, namely, that the orders of the Bombay Government contravened the policy laid down by the Government of India. I approach this question with the greatest respect to the Government of Bombay. I state the following grounds for showing that the orders were inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government of India:—

(a) It cannot be denied that the calamity caused by the excessive rain of 1917-18 was wide-spread and was not confined to a small insignificant area.

(b) All the early Kharif crops that should in the ordinary course have ripened before the day fixed for the payment of the Government instalment had failed wholly or mostly or had suffered, material injury.

(c) According to the conclusions of the Government of India the majority of the agriculturists of Kaira were not expected to have any resources to meet the Government demand left with them on the days fixed for the payment of the first land revenue instalment.

(d) The granting or withholding of the suspensions must depend on the possession by the majority of agriculturists of resources for meeting Government dues on the day fixed for the payment of the 1st instalment.

(e) That the late Kharif crops as well as as the Rabi crops were on the day fixed for the payment of the first instalment standing quite unripe in the fields exposed to the danger of destruction or material injury, by untimely rain, frost, rodents—crop-destroying insects, and numerous plant diseases.

(f) That neither the late Kharif nor the Rabi crop was then in a marketable condition and if any crop was disposed of, it would not have put any appreciable sum in agriculturist's pocket and increased his resources.

(g) That the agriculturists of Kaira deserved lenient treatment during the calamity of 1917-18, as they were under the pressure of Government officials forced to pay two years' dues during 1916-17 and had since to live from hand to mouth till the occurrence of the calamity.

(h) That much mischief is caused and considerable economic loss is sustained by forcing from the agriculturists the meeting of Government demands at a time when their crops have failed.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that orders of the officers of Government and of Government themselves contravened the wise and generous policy of the Government of India.

I am also of opinion that the action taken in 1917-18 by Government was opposed on other grounds to the letter and spirit of the policy laid down by the Government of India. When one closely reads the reply of the Kaira Collector to the Deputation that waited on him and the Government Press Note of 16th January, 1918, it appears that their ground for refusing concession was not that the failure of the early Kharif crops taken by themselves was not large enough to justify the giving of concessions, but the late crops such as cotton, tobacco and Tur crops—were in a condition which appeared good. Among the principles laid down by the Government of India, is (1) that the amount of Government demand which was suspended and of what was ordered to be paid was to be communicated to each revenue payer before the day when the first instalment becomes payable. This clearly means that the suspension should be given or refused and its extent should be governed by the appraisement of the crops that should have ripened on or before the day fixed for the payment of the first instalment. It would be unreasonable to construe the directions of the Supreme Government as laying down that unripe crops of which the ultimate fate was not at all known, which may succeed or fail and which are quite incapable of being valued at that stage and of which the valuation would be altogether speculative under any circumstances—should be taken into account for determining whether concessions should be given or not. Bajri, Bavta and Kodra cover the largest cropped area. A very small percentage of land is covered by cotton, tobacco or Tuvar. The largest number of cultivators sow Bajri; the poorest of them sow bavto and kodra. The growers of cotton, tobacco and Tuvar are generally well-to-do. When crops on which the majority of cultivators, and particularly the poor ones, depend for their resources, fail, concessions ought to be given, because the failure involves a considerable body of the population. The circumstance that a small number of cultivators are benefitted by a rich harvest by no means ameliorates the condition of the majority of their body whose crops have failed. The Rules of the Bombay Government should be read in the light of the Supreme Government's resolution laying down the policy, the rules and the resolution about the policy should be read together and it would be wrong to put an interpretation on the rules which was inconsistent with the policy prescribed. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the Collector and the Bombay Government were wrong in jumbling together crops that ought to have ripened by the time, but were destroyed, with the crops that were unripe for determining the areas to which concessions were to be given.

When the Deputation waited on his Excellency the Governor, I as one of its members suggested the following solution: To give suspension in respect of lands sown with early Kharif crops that had failed wholly or mostly in each taluka, and in respect of lands sown with other crops—to wait till it was ascertainable whether the crops were successful or unsuccessful, and then recover the demand in the former case and suspend it in the latter. This solution appeared to be most sensible, but it was opposed by the Divisional Commissioner on the ground that it partook of the nature of individual enquiry. The enquiries, that are prohibited, are enquiries into circumstances of individual revenue payers. The statement of crops sown in each field is kept officially on the Village Records and I fail to understand why such an enquiry as I suggested could be regarded as an enquiry into the circumstances of individuals. As regards rice crops, the land sown by rice is even now separately treated from ordinary dry crop land for assessment purposes when the rainfall is insufficient for the growing of rice, in which case the portion of assessment fixed for water conditions is remitted. In the present case which is converse of the other, lands sown with rice and those with other early Kharif crops can easily be dealt with separately.

The considerations put forward in the two paras preceding the last were placed by me before H. E. Lord Willingdon, and I expected that they would commend themselves to him. But unfortunately for the Kaira people, a serious accident forced his Excellency to take a long rest and deprived the Kaira district of the benefit of his view in this matter.

I am exceedingly sorry that the Despatch of the Bombay Government is published. It rakes up the embers of an old and unpleasant controversy. But as Government have thought fit to put before the public their side of the case, I thought that it was proper that the people's side of the case should also be put before them.

Out of Evil Cometh Good.

I am a great believer in the maxim—"Out of evil cometh good." I think that a change in the system of Revenue Administration is much needed. When the Kaira controversy was raging the official heads were too heated to consider calmly any suggestion that came from outsiders. My suggestions are as under:—

(1) Government should frame practicable and workable rules for the appraisement of different crops and for the testing of their appraisements. The sort of appraisement that is going on, is most unsatisfactory and can never inspire any confidence in its correctness.

(2) That they should have a staff of well-trained officers attached to the Agricultural Department, who should owe no subordination to District officers connected with the collection of Revenue and who may be deputed to test appraisements when questions about appraisements arise between the Revenue officers and the Agricultural revenue payers.

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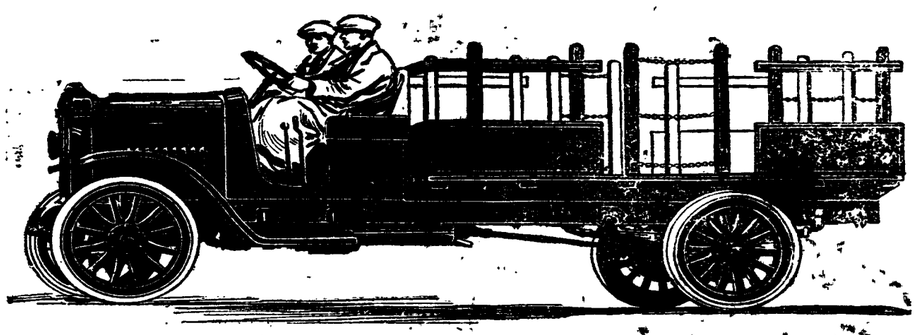

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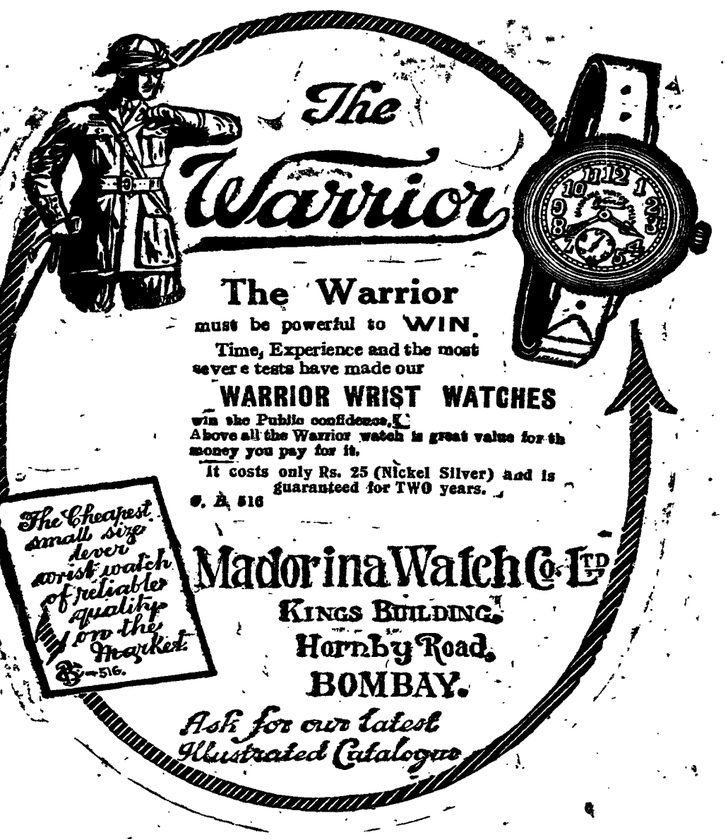
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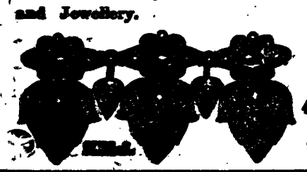

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